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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
.. TREES ..

SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPE VINES,
SMALL FRUITS, ETC.



Catalogue of
Wilmington Nurseries

Established 1854

Leo Weltz's Sons, Proprietors

WILMINGTON, OHIO

We Merit Your Patronage

To Any One Unacquainted With Our Nurseries, we would say our business career extends over a period of more than 60 years, having been established in 1854. We grow millions of trees and plants of all description. Our trade is not confined to the United States. It extends to foreign countries. We have had vast experience in orchard and fruit-growing, and can give valuable information to planters—NOT GUESS WORK, but from actual experience. Our lands are acknowledged as good as there is in the United States for growing Healthy Nursery stock. We solicit correspondence and personal inspection of our trees, knowing that they will compare favorably with the best. We call your attention to the great facilities and advantages we have for the growing of smooth, healthy, and thrifty trees.

Digging and Packing Season—We commence to dig about March 1st, and continue until the middle of May; in the Fall, from October 1st, to December 1st. Our complete stock makes it possible for one to get everything needed for Farm, Garden, Cemetery, and Lawn at one time.

Our Guarantee—We guarantee our stock true to name; with the express understanding that should anything not prove so, we will, upon proper proof, refund the purchase price, or replace with other stock; but it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for a greater amount than that originally received for said trees, etc., that may happen to prove untrue. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that we have many large-buying customers who have been dealing with us continually and will buy from no others. And to be doubly sure we propagate all our stock from bearing trees, and do not have to depend upon the carelessness of others. This insures earlier bearing and TREES TRUE TO NAME.

Claims For Errors—All customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors in their order, that we may make ample amends, as we wish to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those favoring us with their confidence.

We Will Supply all stock, five at ten rates; fifty at hundred rates; three hundred at thousand rates—but it must be three hundred of a kind, as three hundred Apples, three hundred Plums, etc. Write for special prices on thousand lots.

Terms Cash—At these extremely low prices it will be seen that we cannot afford to take chances, and unless customers are known to us, or are properly recommended, the order must be accompanied with Draft, Post-office Order, or Registered Letter.

We Make No Charges for packing. Think of this! And Wertz's packing is the best.

We would be glad to send your friends a catalogue. A postal card from them will bring it.

Ask your neighbors to join in with you in ordering, as in that way it will make stock cheaper for all.

We could give you testimonials by the yard. It is not necessary. Our stock does its own recommending.

Let us figure with you on large orders, or trees in car-load lots.

Over 60 years of fair dealing makes for us a very fair record.

If stock other than what is listed in this catalogue is desired, include it in your order; or, write us in regard to it. We have hundreds of varieties in both Fruits and Ornaments which it was impossible to put in this small price list. Our Nursery is complete.

Order Now. There is no Better Time. Read the catalogue. It explains all.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application.



APPLES



The apple is universally recognized as the most desirable fruit of the United States, because of its great varieties of delicious flavors, nutritious qualities and nutritive value. Whether as commercial crop or for the satisfaction of the family, a well selected orchard of a few varieties is a most desirable investment that any land owner can place on his premises.

Price of Choice First Class Apple Trees

5 to 7 feet	.....35c each	\$3.00	.....per 10	\$23.00	.....per 100
4 to 5 feet	.....30c each	\$2.50	.....per 10	\$20.00	.....per 100
3 to 4 feet	.....20c each	\$2.00	.....per 10	\$15.00	.....per 100
2 to 3 feet	.....15c each	\$1.40	.....per 10	\$10.00	.....per 100
Dwarf Apples	50c each.				

Summer Apples

Benoni—Pale yellow, marked with dark crimson; fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; medium size; tree a medium grower; bears young and profusely; August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer. A beautiful and excellent variety for dessert and kitchen.

Early Strawberry—Smallish size; striped with deep red; tender and sub-acid. Excellent eating variety for market. Tree a poor grower but productive.

Golden Sweet—A large, handsome, yellow apple; fine; sweet; good for market. Tree rather spreading and irregular. A free grower and productive; August-September.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish; juicy; flavor sprightly, sub-acid; market variety. Tree a vigorous grower; very hardy; succeeds in northwest where many kinds fail. August-September-October.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly



Duchess of Oldenburg

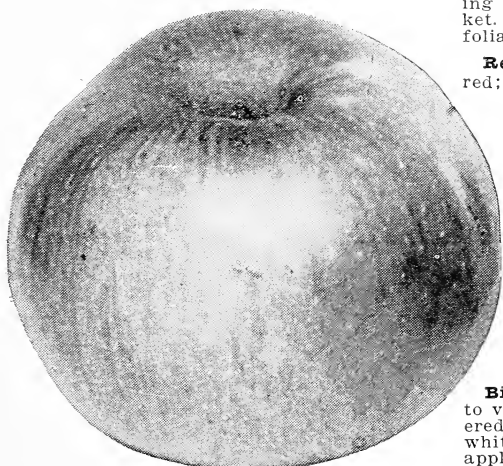
covered with deep crimson; over-spread with a thick bloom; juicy; rich; acid. Cooking and eating variety, suitable for market. Tree a vigorous grower with large foliage; a good bearer; August.

Red June (Carolina)—Medium; dark red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid; very good for dessert and market. Quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks; will keep well for a summer apple. Tree fine, erect grower; very hardy; bears young and abundantly; August.

Yellow Transparent—Good size; clear white turning to pale yellow; flavor subacid highly prized for cooking and eating; popular market variety. Tree of Russian origin; upright grower; bears early and abundantly; hardy. July-August.

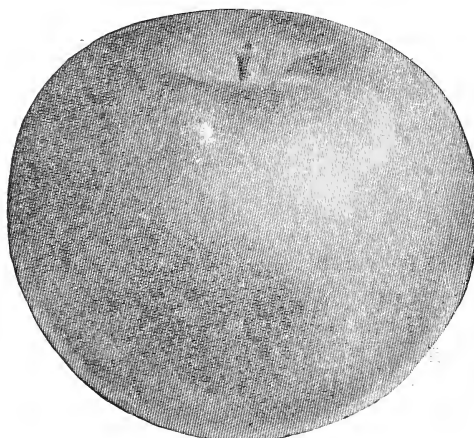
Fall Varieties

Bietigheimer (Red Bietigheimer)—Large to very large; pale green color, mostly covered with purplish-crimson stripes; flesh white, firm and rather dry. A good cooking apple which attracts attention in market on account of size. Tree, German origin, a fine grower, abundant bearer. September-October.



Bietigheimer

Chenango (Strawberry)—Rather large, oblong, conic, angular; whitish-yellow striped and splashed with light crimson; flesh white, very tender, with mild, pleasant sub-acid flavor. A market and eating variety. Tree vigorous and productive.



Wealthy

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. One of the most valuable varieties for table or market. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer. October-December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; pale, greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red and splashes of red on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed, sub-acid; extra good; recommended for table, kitchen and market. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower but productive. October-November.

Gravenstein—Large, rather flat; yellow, with red stripes; beautiful and showy; flesh firm, tender and crisp, highly flavored; cooking and market. Generally recommended as a good fall variety.

Hubbardston (Nonsuch)—Large, yellow with red stripes; flesh tender and juicy; sub-acid, very good flavor; recommended for dessert and market. Very productive. November-January.

Maiden Blush—Medium size, smooth, beautifully flushed with red on creamy-yellow; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of attractive appearance and all-around utility. Tree a fair grower and productive. September-October.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large, round; yellowish-green; very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. October-November.

Rambo—Medium size; oblate; smooth streaked and marbled with dull yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild, sub-acid. An old variety; good for cooking or eating. Tree a great grower and very productive. Most popular in the west. October-December.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large; striped; very showy; flesh fair

quality, pleasant; sub-acid; excellent for baking; popular market kind. Tree good grower and fine bearer. October-January.

Wealthy—Medium size; roundish; smooth; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white or little stained; tender and very good; dessert; very profitable as a market sort. Tree good grower and productive. October-January.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black—Large, round, smooth; often very black; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious when ripe; cooking or market; splendid keeper. Tree vigorous, hardy and abundant bearer. December-April.

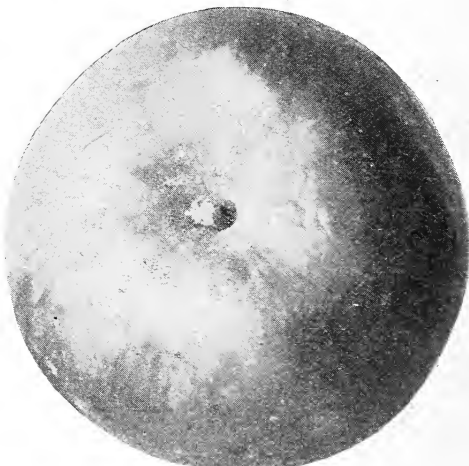
Baldwin—Medium size; conical; bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid; rich flavor; great market variety of eastern states for cooking, dessert and market. Tree vigorous, open head. Abundant crops, but does not bear young. November-March.

Banana—Medium size; smooth; easily polished; deep yellow; slight blush; flesh solid, juicy; mild sub-acid; has delicate banana perfume and flavor; very popular for dessert and market.

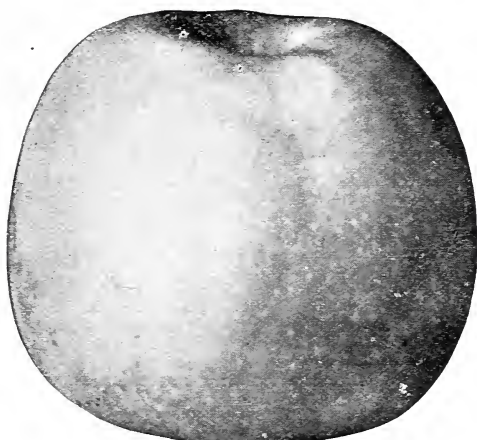
Delicious—Flourishes well in every state of the union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard.

Ben Davis—Medium large; red, striped; flesh white; sub-acid; rather coarse grained; great market variety but not really good until very late. Tree very vigorous and productive; rarely fails to crop. December-March.

English Russet—Medium size; very regular; greenish-yellow and nearly covered with russet; flesh yellowish-white, firm and crisp, with pleasant flavor. Recommended for dessert and market. Tree vigorous grower and good bearer, hardy; November to April.



Baldwin

**Grimes Golden**

Fallawater (Tulpehocken)—Very large, handsome green, nearly covered with dull red; flesh juicy, crisp, pleasant; sub-acid. Home use and local market. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March.

Gano (Black Ben)—Large; conical; smooth; very deep red and attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained; mild sub-acid. A good shipper and keeper for market. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; annual bearer. February to May.

Grimes Golden—Medium size; regular; rich, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, aromatic, rich; quality very best. Top-notch in market. Tree hardy and productive; bears early; blossoms late in spring frost seldom catches them. One of the best sorts. November to January.

Jonathan (New Spitzenberg)—Medium size; roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, tender and mild; a delicious and strictly dessert apple that always demands highest market prices. Seedling of Spitzenberg. Is a much better tree; vigorous and productive. November to April.

McIntosh (McIntosh Red)—Medium large; polished; smooth; yellow, nearly covered with brilliant crimson; beautiful; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, aromatic; sub-acid; very good quality. Resembles Fameuse type, but is larger and more hardy. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer; popular in northwest. November to February.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish; slightly conical; striped with sunny side purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with mild, rich, spicy flavor. An old favorite and one of the best all-around apples grown. Tree is a strong, upright grower, head very compact and should be opened up by pruning to admit air and light. December-June.

Northwestern Greening—Large; round; green, turning to yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; good flavor, smooth and attractive; market sort bringing high prices. Tree one of best growers in the west; extremely hardy and bears young. Blossoms early.

Ralls (Janet)—Medium size, roundish; greenish-yellow, streaked with red; flesh

white, crisp, rich and juicy; pleasant sub-acid; recommended for all purposes as excellent. Tree vigorous but slow grower. Comes into blossom late and sometimes escapes frost damage. Long and good keeper.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish-yellow; tender, juicy, rather acid but high flavored; very popular; extra good cooker. An old standard sort. Tree vigorous and spreading; a heavy and constant bearer. December-March.

Rome Beauty—Large; round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flesh yellowish, tender; juicy; sub-acid; recommended as a dessert and market variety. Good grower, blooms late, productive; especially recommended in eastern states. November-February.

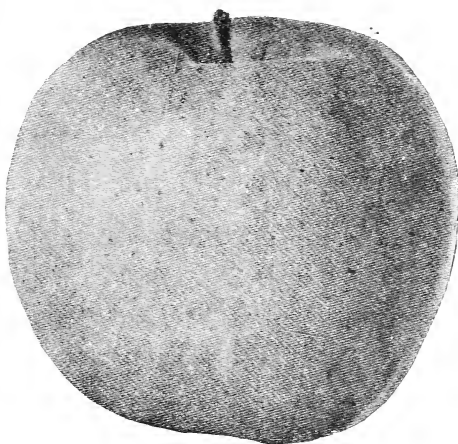
Salome—Medium size; conical; yellow ground, red, striped; flesh whitish-yellow; half fine; tender; mild sub-acid; good; recommended as an all-around apple till summer, does not get dry until July or August. Tree a strong grower, very hardy; bears young, alternating heavy and light crop.

Smith's Cider—Medium size; red and yellow; handsome; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Tree moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds best in south and west. December to March.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium size; roundish; greenish-yellow, red striped; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, crisp, juicy, aromatic; recommended for cooking and eating. Tree quick and vigorous grower, adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

Talman Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow; flesh fine grained, white, firm, moderately juicy and very sweet; quality excellent. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive; one of the old eastern varieties. December-March.

Tompkins King (King Tompkins County)—Very large; attracts attention by size; red; flesh yellowish, crisp and tender, sub-acid of best quality; always in demand on market. Tree vigorous grower, good bearer and hardy. November-January.

**Northwestern Greening**

Winesap—Medium size; roundish; deep red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy; excellent quality; a leading export variety.

Tree moderately vigorous with open irregular head; very productive and an early bearer.

Wolf River—Very large; handsome; red, on greenish-yellow skin; flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, very firm, tender, juicy and of good quality, rather acid; market sort. Tree very hardy and productive.

Yellow Belleflower—Very large; sometimes angular; pale yellow, often with a blush; flesh white, very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp and juicy; acid, becoming sub-acid later; an old and highly recommended variety. Tree rather upright. November-February.

Yellow Newton (Newton Pippin)—Medium large; round or a little lop-sided and somewhat irregular; yellowish-green; flesh

very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; rated as among the very best all-around varieties. Tree needs rich soil, and is a rather slow grower. December-May.

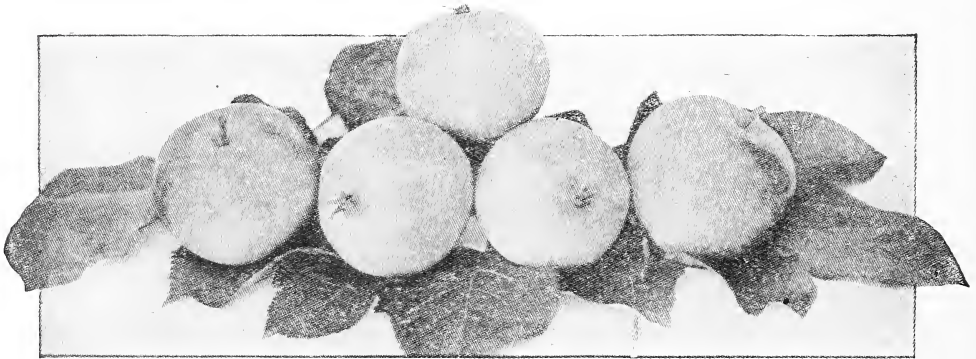
York Imperial—Medium large; often oblong; greenish-yellow, covered with bright red; flesh crisp and juicy when mellow. A great variety for cold storage market and raised in immense quantities in Pennsylvania section. Tree vigorous and productive, almost equalling Ben Davis.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large; round; brownish-white to yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly; market or home. Tree upright, moderate grower, blights in some localities. December to March.

CRAB APPLES

Crab apples are especially desirable in the colder sections as only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown, but they succeed well in all climates and their fruit is very popular for preserves, jelly and some sorts are excellent for eating.

Prices Same as for Standard Apple Trees



Transcendent

Alaska—Fruit larger than Transcendent; yellow; flavor excellent; long keeper; tree a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Gideon—Large; waxy white, slightly golden on sunny side. Tree resembles Duchess of Oldenburg, both in habit and growth; very hardy and productive.

Hyslop—Large, round, conical; yellow, with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; its high color always commands a fancy market price. Tree very vigorous where hardy, blights in some localities; bears abundantly in clusters, which make them exceedingly ornamental. September-October.

Red Siberian—Medium or small; round, oblate; yellow, with scarlet cheek; flesh yellow and acid; recommended for cooking and market. Tree hardy; fruit grows in clusters; bears young and abundant.

A fine variety. Ripens August-September.

Transcendent—Medium large, oblate; golden yellow, with blush; flesh firm, crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy and acid; when ripe is edible. It is generally grown all over the United States and is very popular for cider as well as jelly and preserves. Tree grows rapid and irregular; a great bearer; subject to blight, and should not be planted near other apple trees. September.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches; round, conical; smooth, glossy yellow, with red stripes; flesh firm, juicy and rich; almost sweet; especially bred for wine and cider. Tree hardy, handsome and very productive. August.

Yellow Siberian—Small, round; yellow; flesh yellowish and acid; popular on market for jellies. Tree vigorous and hardy. September.



PEARS



The pear is the most delicious of modern fruits on account of its fine, juicy texture, exquisite flavor and aroma. While some varieties do better if picked when partially ripe and finished in doors, yet the really enjoyable supply should come from the home orchard, planting a number of varieties that will ripen in succession, from fall to winter.

Prices of Choice Two-year Old Pear

5 to 7 feet	.....50c each	\$4.50	.....per 10	\$40.00	.....per 100
4 to 5 feet	.....40c each	\$3.50	.....per 10	\$30.00	.....per 100
3 to 4 feet	.....30c each	\$3.00	.....per 10	\$25.00	.....per 100

Summer Varieties

Bartlett—Large; rich yellow, with beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Very popular; grown everywhere. A favorite market variety. Tree a strong grower; bears early and abundantly. Does best as a standard. Last of August and early September.

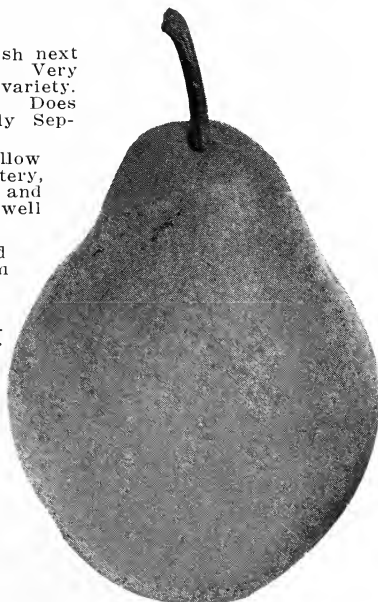
Clapp's Favorite (Fay)—Large; pale lemon yellow with red cheek; flesh of fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; good for market and kitchen. Tree hardy and very productive does well in all sections. Standard or dwarf. August.

Early Harvest—Medium; golden yellow, with red flavor not the best but recommended for kitchen and market because extremely early—a month before Bartlett.

Koonce—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; originated in southern Illinois; largely planted for market sort. Can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Tree vigorous, bearing large crops annually. July-August.

Seckel—son cheek; aromatic; pear known. hardy and

Medium; yellow, with crimson flesh melting sweet and most exquisitely flavored. Tree slow grower, but healthy. September



Clapp's Favorite

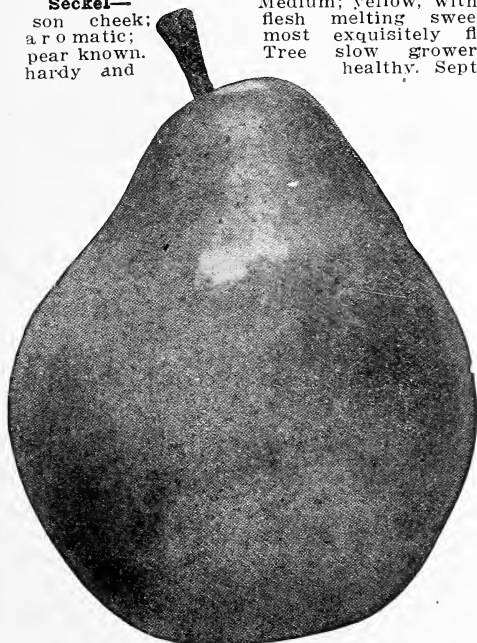
Tyson—Medium small; bright yellow with russet cheek; flesh melting, sweet and delicious. Tree upright, hardy, but not so early to bear; recommended for the west. August. Standard or dwarf.

Summer Doyenne (Doy de Ette)—Small; yellowish; melting, sweet; very good quality for dessert. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Wilder—Medium small; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good for dessert; popular on market. Tree very attractive, of vigorous and symmetrical growth. Standard or dwarf. Early August.

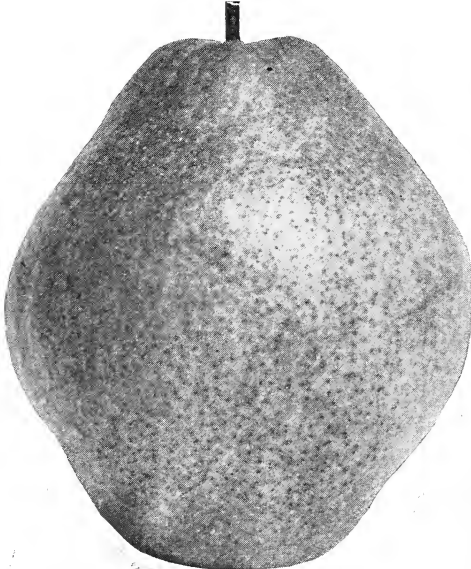
Autumn Varieties

Anjou (Buerre D'Anjou)—Large; greenish, shaded with russet-crimson; flesh is highly flavored, vinous and rich; dessert and market sort; keeps well until winter holidays, when it commands a high price. Tree hardy and productive, and succeeds well in all sections. October-January.



Anjou

Buffum—Medium or small; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; flesh buttery, sweet of variable quality; recommended for home use. Tree of remarkable vigor, upright and hardy. Standard or dwarf. September.



Kieffer

Clairgeau. (Beurre Clairgeau)—Large; yellow, with russet and brown, sometimes shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, aromatic and somewhat granular; recommended for cooking and as an attractive market sort. Tree a very good grower and bears early. Standard or dwarf. October-November.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty)—Large; pale yellow, covered with light russet, turning reddish-brown when ripe; flesh juicy, very sweet, rich and melting; a dessert-market variety. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; recommended for extreme

northern states. Standard and dwarf. September.

Garber—Large; bright yellow, with red blush; flesh juicy and rich; a cross with the Kieffer, but two weeks earlier and better quality. Tree very productive and bears three years after planting. Standard. September.

Idaho—Large, nearly globular; rich, light yellow, covered with small "freckles"; flesh white, grained and rich; generally considered a good market sort but little grown for home use.

Kieffer—Medium large; yellow and crimson, with russet and brown; flesh firm and good when ripe; the Ben Davis of the pear family; when properly ripened is delicious, but taken from trees and sold to inexperienced people has created prejudice against it. Tree vigorous, with healthy, dark green foliage; an early bearer and very productive everywhere. October.

Worden (Worden's Seckel)—Medium size; golden yellow, with russet cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery, with a rich aroma; recommended highly as a dessert and market sort. Tree hardy and an enormous bearer. September.

Winter Varieties

Drouard (President)—Very large; greenish-yellow and russet; very handsome; flesh melting, juicy and highly aromatic; recommended for dessert and market. Tree vigorous, healthy and prolific bearer. February-March.

Lincoln Coreless—Large; golden yellow; quality only medium, distinctive as having very few if any seeds, almost clear of core. Tree good grower and productive, reported to blight in some localities.

Winter Nelis—Medium; greenish-yellow, with russet; flesh fine grained, melting and rich; considered one of the most delicious and best winter sorts. Tree straggly and slender grower, but hardy and thrifty. Standard or dwarf.

QUINCES

Quince Choice Two-year Trees

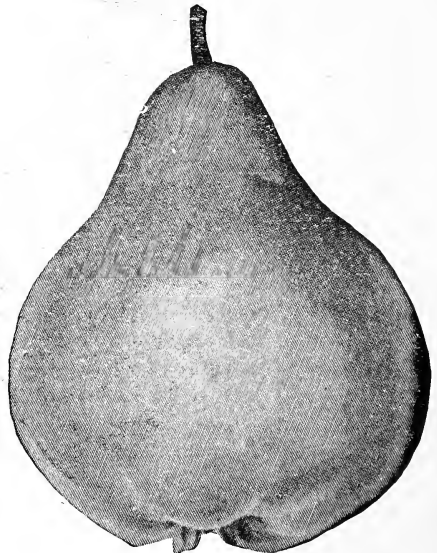
3 to 4 feet, 40c each\$3.50 for 10
4 to 5 feet, 50c each\$4.50 for 10

Angers—Medium size, pear shaped; golden yellow; rather acid, tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. October.

Champion—Very large, greenish-yellow; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Trees are vigorous growers and bear heavy crops of superior fruit; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Meech's Frolific—Large size, bright yellow, very fragrant, good flavor; one of the best; bears early and very productive.

Orange—Large, bright golden yellow; fine, firm flesh and good flavor; one of the best for cooking. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.



Champion Quince



PEACHES



Every home should have a few peach trees as there is no more delicious fruit in its season, and that purchased on the market is often of an inferior quality because of the necessities of picking comparatively green. Peach trees grow quickly but are of short life and to keep a good supply of fruit, a few trees should be set out each year to replace those that die of old age or accident.

Every Peach Tree budded From Choice Bearing Trees.

5 to 6 feet	.....25c each	\$2.00	.....per 10	\$18.00	.....per 100
4 to 5 feet	.....20c each	\$1.80	.....per 10	\$16.00	.....per 100
2 to 4 feet	.....15c each	\$1.30	.....per 10	\$10.00	.....per 100

Alexander (Semi-Cling)-Medium; greenish-white with red blush; flesh sweet and juicy. A good market sort. Tree vigorous and very productive.

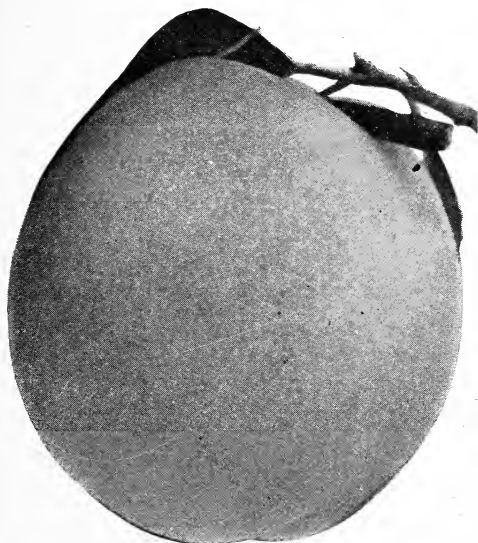
Crawford's Early—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; its size and beauty make it very popular. Tree vigorous and productive, but buds are very tender. First of September.

Crawford's Late—Large; yellow or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, stained red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Tree hardy and productive, usually needs thinning to make good sized fruit. Last of September.

Ede (Captain Ede)—Very large; yellow, tinted with red; flesh yellow and about same quality as Elberta; claimed to be harder than Elberta and as good a market sort. August-September.

Elberta

Very large; red blush; flesh yellow with pale yellow, tender and juicy; the great market peach of the country. Rank, vigorous grower, does well in all peach growing sections. Middle September.



Carman

Banner—Large, round; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm, yellow, rich excellent; keeps and ships as well as any peach on the market; general utility and recommended as among the very best. Tree early bearing, productive and hardy. Originated in Canada. Oct.

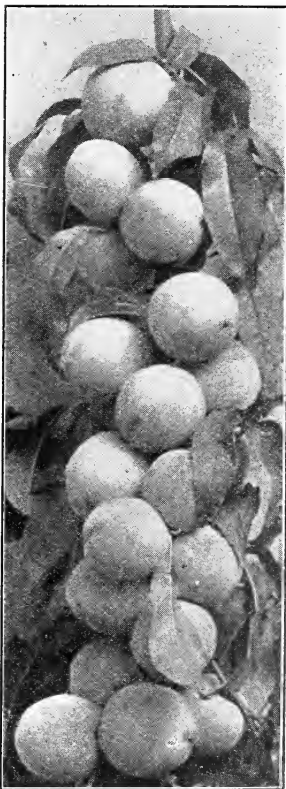
Beers Smock—Medium large; creamy white, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, tender and rich; very good quality for the season, and recommended for market. Tree a rapid grower, prolific bearer and hardy. Late September-October.

Belle of Georgia—Medium large, oblate; white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; recommended for dessert, kitchen and market. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

Bokara—Large; yellow, with red cheek and very tough skin; flesh excellent quality; a sort especially adapted to market. Trees of great hardiness and regular and prolific bearers. September.

Carman—Large, round; white, with deep blush; flesh tender and juicy, with fine flavor; skin very tough, making it available for marketing with profit. Tree reported very hardy and a prolific bearer. August.

Champion—Large, round, quite regular; creamy yellow, with red blush; flesh white, with red stains around pit; flavor delicious, sweet and juicy. Tree very hardy and productive. First of September.



Elberta

Hale's Early (Semi-Cling) — Medium size; greenish-white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting and juicy. Tree vigorous and healthy; an abundant bearer. July-August.

Kalamazoo — Medium to large; oval; yellow, striped with red and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at pit; rich, vinous and of good quality. Tree a strong grower and bears at two years old; hardy and reliable. September.

Lemon Free — Medium, large, roundish; often with pointed apex; light yellow, with greenish-white tinge and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and good; a good canning sort. Tree a regular and prolific bearer. October.

Mayflower — Medium size; practically red all over; flesh firm and of good flavor; extremely valuable as a very early market

sort, especially in southern states. Tree blooms very late; upright and good grower; prolific bearer. Earliest known.

Smock — Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow, with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly. A good market sort.

Steven's Rareripe — Medium, oblong; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh white and of highest quality. Tree bears early and is prolific. Early October.

Stump — Very large, roundish; white, with red cheek, considerable bloom; flesh white, juicy and good flavor. Tree very prolific. Last of September.

Triumph — Medium large; dark yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow nearly to pit, where it changes to greenish-white; juicy, melting and sub-acid; an attractive market sort. July.



PLUMS



The plum, like the pear, succeeds best in a rather heavy soil with some clay, and being generally free from disease is profitable. They should be gathered a few days ahead of use that they may develop their perfect flavor. For family use, they especially do well in poultry yards, or where the hogs keep the ground free of fallen fruit. The varieties should be mixed.

Prices of Choice Plum Trees.

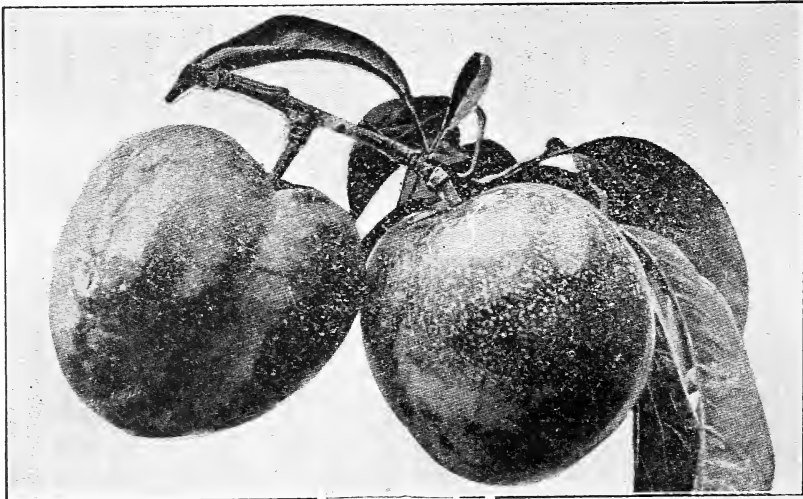
5 to 7 feet	50c each	\$4.50	per 10	\$40.00	per 100
4 to 5 feet	40c each	\$3.50	per 10	\$30.00	per 100
2 to 4 feet	30c each	\$2.50	per 10	\$20.00	per 100

American Varieties

Aitkin (Minn.) — Large; yellow; cling; flesh yellow, rich, tender and sweet; good for dessert, kitchen and market. Tree does well in far north. Very early.

firm, juicy and highly flavored; kitchen and market sort. Tree is very hardy and healthy; its fault is over-bearing and should be thinned. Last of August.

Forest Garden (Iowa) — Large; dull purplish-red; cling; flesh yellow or reddish



Burbank Plum.

Cheney (Nebr.) — Large; dull purplish-red; cling; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; recommended for dessert and market. Tree fine, vigorous, upright grower, with large oriental flowers. Hardy. Early.

DeSota (Wis.) — Medium; yellow with red cheek and thin blue bloom; cling; flesh

near stone, firm, sweet and pleasant flavor; one of the very best sorts for kitchen. Tree thrifty upright grower; regular bearer. Medium early.

Stoddard (Iowa) — Large; yellow, with red cheek; cling; flesh splendid for dessert, develops too much acid for cooking. August.

Domestic Varieties

Arctic (Maine)—Medium small; very dark purple; blue bloom; semi-cling; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy and sweet, with pleasant flavor; for dessert and market. Tree healthy and vigorous; early and abundant bearer.

Bradshaw (Niagara, Amer.)—Medium large; purplish-red; free; flesh green and juicy; good shipping qualities. Tree an upright grower, bears regularly; enormous crops. Medium early.

Damson (Europe)—Small; black, with thick blue bloom; free; flesh juicy, but rather tart; best for kitchen and market. Tree enormously productive and hardy. September.

German Prune (Calif.)—Very large; reddish-purple; free; flesh of high quality for drying, kitchen or market.

Giant Prune (Calif.)—Very large; reddish-purple; free; flesh of high quality for drying, kitchen or market.

Imperial Gage (N. Y.)—Medium; yellowish-green; heavy white bloom; free; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; one of the very best dessert and market. Tree upright and vigorous. September.

Italian Prune (Europe)—Medium large; purplish-black; blue bloom; free; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality; will hang on tree after ripening; splendid for drying and market. Tree very productive. September.

Lombard (N. Y.)—Medium large; reddish-violet, with heavy bloom; cling; flesh firm, yellow and very pleasant for both kitchen and market. Tree unusually vigorous, succeeding well on even light soils. Late August.

Monarch (Eng.)—Large; reddish to blue-purple; thin bloom; free; flesh pale golden-green, juicy, pleasant; recommended for dessert, kitchen and market. Trees come into bearing young and yield abundantly. August.

Shropshire (Damson, Eng.)—Small; black or blue; cling; flesh rather coarse; popular in market for kitchen use. Tree is not a rapid grower, but fruit grows abundantly in thick clusters. October.

Yellow Egg (Europe)—Very large; greenish-yellow; flesh a little coarse but recommended for drying and cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.

Hybrid Varieties

American (Calif.)—Large to very large; glossy, coral red; flesh light yellow; firm and of best quality; will keep and ship well. Tree hardy and productive.

Abundance (Japan)—Medium to large; a rich cherry red; with a decided white bloom; cling; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and delicious; kitchen and market. Tree vigorous and hardy; rapid grower and bears young. Last of July.

Burbank (Japan)—Large; reddish-purple; cling; flesh yellow; juicy; good for kitchen and market. Tree rather spreading and abundant bearer; very hardy and prolific. Medium late.

Chabot (Japan)—shaped; reddish-purple on yellow ground, with heavy bloom; cling; flesh firm and sweet; ripens late and is good keeper; kitchen and market. Tree strong and vigorous, a prolific bearer. Early September.

Downing (Iowa)—Large; red; cling; flesh of good quality for both dessert and market; good keeper. Tree must be planted with others to secure pollenization.

Golden (Calif.)—Medium large; golden yellow, with some red; cling; flesh juicy; sweet; good for market and dessert. Tree fairly

hardy, vigorous and productive.

Red June (Japan)—Medium; vermilion red with bloom; semi-cling; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid; but good quality for kitchen and market. Tree strong and spreading; unusually productive. Early.

Satsuma (Japan)—Medium to large, purple; cling; flesh red and fine flavor; very good for both kitchen and market. Tree a good grower and productive. August.

Wickson (Calif.)—Very large; reddish-purple, with white bloom; cling; flesh firm and meaty; yellow, rich, aromatic; a market sort. Tree strong and spreading; bears abundantly and early, in most localities. August.



Abundance



CHERRIES



While the cherry tree is of rather slow growth it is so sturdy and hearty and bears for so many years a large, bountiful crop under the most adverse conditions, that a few of them are the most valuable tree that a home man can plant. Where room is available a few of the sweet varieties is very desirable, but owing to their uncertain cropping, some of the sour varieties should also be included among the selections.

Choice Two-year Trees Budded on Mahalab

4 to 6 feet, 50c each....	\$4.50 per 10....	\$40.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet, 40c each....	\$3.50 per 10....	\$30.00 per 100
2 to 3 feet, 30c each....	\$2.50 per 10....	\$20.00 per 100

Bing—Fruit large, dark brown or black; one of the most delicious late sweet cherries on the Pacific coast; is considered one of the most profitable. Tree hardy and vigorous; seems to succeed east better than most sweets. Late.

Centennial—Large, compressed heart-shape; yellow, red or white; flesh sweet and very good. This is a new California variety of good promise.

Coe (Coe's Transparent)—Medium size, round, pale amber to red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. Counted as one of the very best dessert varieties, but too tender for market. Tree a strong grower; very productive. Late June.

Lambert—Very large, heart shaped; dark purplish-red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe; flesh very firm, solid, rich and juicy. Tree rugged, strong grower, hardy, enormous bearer. Late July.

Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and juicy. One of the best light colored cherries for dessert. Tree very productive. June.

Tartarian (Black Tartarian)—Very large; purplish-black, heart-shaped; flesh mild and sweet and quality considered the very best for market and dessert. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower and immense bearer. July.

Windsor—Large, dull red; flesh very firm, and fine quality; good bearer. No cherry in recent years has attracted more attention. Has been recommended by some of the most prominent fruit growers of the country.

Wood (Governor Wood)—Large, round, heart-shaped; yellow, mottled with red; flesh sweet, juicy and delicious. Tree healthy, vigorous and a great bearer. Fruit hangs well on tree. June.

SOUR VARIETIES

Baldwin—Fruit very large, round, dark red; flavor slightly acid, yet the sweetest and richest in the Morello type; unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardness, quality and productiveness. June.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy with a sprightly tart flavor. Excellent for canning. Resembles New Richmond. Tree hardy and upright.

Homer—Fruit large, round; a clear shiny red; flesh rather acid but quality first-class for kitchen and market. Tree strong and hardy, rapid grower and bears enormous crops. Late June.

Late Duke—Medium large, short, heart-shaped; light red; flesh light colored, sub-acid, with a good flavor. A kitchen cherry of the very best quality. Tree strong, upright grower; bears well. Last of July.

Montmorenci (Ordinaire)—Large, round, handsome red; flesh fine flavored, sub-acid; rich. Recommended for kitchen and nearby market. Tree good grower, hardy, productive. Late June.

Richmond, Early—Medium size, dark

red; sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties. Ripens through June.

Royal Duke—Medium large, roundish, heart-shaped, red; flesh sub-acid, sweet and rich; one of the sour varieties suitable for dessert. Tree hardy but moderate bearer.

Wragg—Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when ripe black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson; firm and good. Very productive, hardy and a sure cropper. July.



Wood

Apricots

50c Each

Alexander (Russian)—Medium to small size; light orange flecked with red; flesh tender juicy, sweet, and good flavor; dessert and market. Tree hardy and productive. July.

Early Golden—Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and desirable for dessert use. Tree hardy and productive.

Moor Park—Very large; orange-yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; good to very good market and dessert. Tree is rather tender, and fruit ripens unevenly. August.

Mulberries

50c Each

Downing—Highly ornamental for street of the best.

or lawn, bearing an abundance of large, black, sub-acid fruit. Its long bearing season makes it a universal favorite wherever grown.

New American—Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree. It bears fruits of the finest size and flavor from mid-July until Autumn.

White—A beautiful, ornamental tree and used for its decorative effect. Valuable for feeding silkworms.

Persimmons

75c Each

Mammoth—Very large, roundish, color yellow with pinkish shades, excellent quality; tree a strong grower with dark foliage; bears well and early.

Prolific—Very large, bright red, quality very good and quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive; one of the best.



GRAPES



Grapes are one of the most productive and hardy fruits that we have. They can be grown in small spaces and trained up the sides of buildings or along fences, occupying very little room. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery and about 8 feet apart by a fence or building. As a commercial crop they are as desirable as corn and as staple on the market. When a vineyard is once established it will be very productive for a lifetime with ordinary care. Poor soil should be given a liberal application of rotten manure.

Two-year old 25c each\$2.00 per 10\$15.00 per 100
Two-year old Concord 15c each\$1.25 per 10\$10.00 per 100

Agawam—Large round, early, dark red or brown; large, bunched berries, meaty and free from sour pulp; has tough skin and bees never attack it; in flavor it is sprightly, moderately sweet. Midseason.

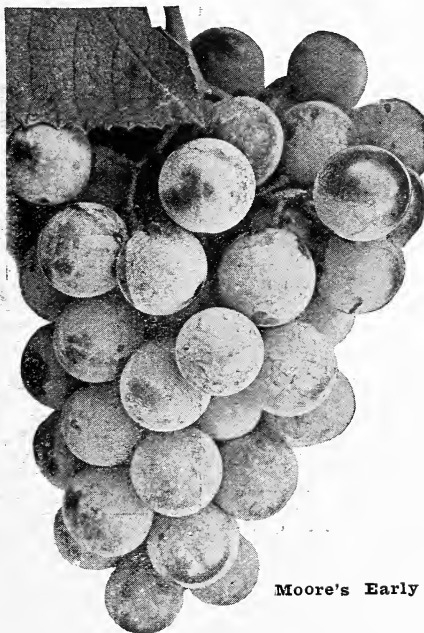
Brighton—Medium in size, red; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vinous, vigorous and very hardy. Early.

Campbell (Campbell's Early)—Large size, glossy black color, pulp sweet and juicy, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp, clusters very large; an excellent keeper and shipper. Early.

Catawba—Berries large and round, reddish-coppery colored; flesh fine flavored, sweet. An excellent late sort. Well known as the great wine grape. Very late.

Champion—Large, black grape, medium quality; the earliest of all; strong grower and very hardy; succeeds in all sections, and thus makes it one of the most popular market grapes. Midseason.

Concord—Large, purplish black grape, very hardy and productive, ripening about



Moore's Early

middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes.

Delaware—Berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh juicy without any hard pulp; sweet and spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Midseason.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—Large, delicate, greenish-white with a yellowish tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality. Vine like Concord in growth and hardiness and foliage; the leading early white grapes.

McKinley's Early—Large, oval like Malaga; green to yellow; very sweet and extra quality; good shipper; remarkable keeper and hangs on the vines extra well. Vines strong growing, bunches large and compact. Midseason.

Moore's Early—Very large, round; a black with a blue bloom; quality very fine and is classed as better and sweeter than Concord. Extremely hardy and productive.

Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow with a white bloom; the quality is

equal to Concord and is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive.

Pocklington—Very large, round, golden yellow; clear, juicy, sweet and tender, with a little pulp; especially a market sort. Vine hardy and healthy, and productive in favorable seasons. Midseason.

Vergennes—Large, oval; red or amber; flesh firm, sweet, juicy and of the best quality for dessert and market. Vine hardy,

is desirable and quite prolific. Midseason.

Worden—Large, round; black; flesh has a flavor unlike any other grape; delicious and melting; a dessert and market sort, considered superior to Concord in every way. Vine hardy and productive. Early midseason.

Woodruff—Large, round; red; handsome; quality very good and recommended for both dessert and market. Vine a strong grower, healthy and hardy. Early midseason.



RASPBERRIES



Raspberries are one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown, are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out old and weak roots each year. Plant in good soil in hills about 4 feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. In large plantings it is advisable to plant them thickly the same as hedge row.

10c each50c per 10\$3.00 per 100\$20.00 per 1000

Black Varieties

Conrath—Large; black and very sweet; firm; may be gathered without crushing or breaking; for dessert and market. Bush very vigorous and large grower; needs extra room; very productive. Early.

Cumberland—The largest of all the black-caps; coal black berries; very firm and quality of the very best; excellent shipper. Bush a strong grower, stocky canes and unusually prolific. Midseason.

Eureka—Large; jet black; good quality, firm and ships well for market. Bush good, strong, thrifty grower and hardy. Very early.

Gregg—Large; black, covered with a bloom; quality excellent for shipping, evaporating and general use. Bush hardy and favorably known in every district; productive. Midseason.

Hoosier—Medium to large; jet black; very firm; excellent for dessert, market and kitchen. Bush hardy and a dependable bearer. Has been thoroughly tested. Very productive. Early.

Kansas—Very large; black; a berry of splendid quality for general use and popular on the market. In many sections it is the leading sort for extensive planting on account of its vigorous and healthy growth, and prolific bearing. Midseason.

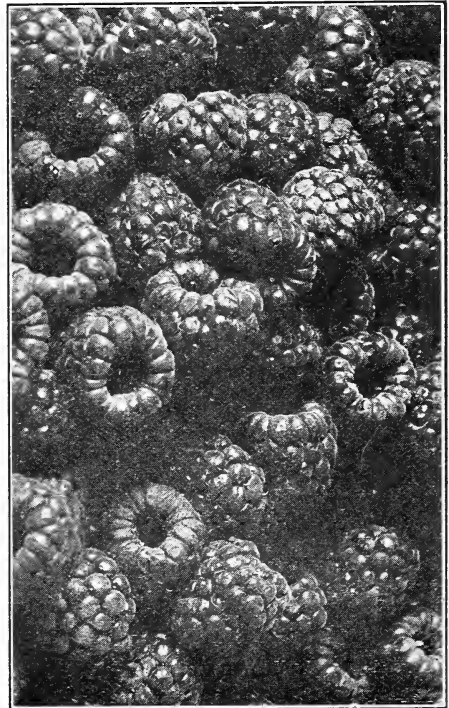
Palmer—Large; jet black; sweet and excellent flavor; desirable for dessert and market. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the very best early sorts.

Red Varieties

Brandywine—Large; bright red; very firm and good quality; valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities. Early.

Columbian—Very large; deep purplish-red; sweet and highly flavored; for kitchen and market. Bush very vigorous and large grower; needs extra room as it is very productive. Early.

Cuthbert—Very large; conical; rich crimson; very handsome and firm; flavor sweet, rich and luscious; a great market sort and will stand shipping long distances. Bush hardy, both north and south; stocky, upright grower and productive. Midseason.



Cuthbert

Golden Queen—Medium large; clear amber yellow with highest quality; for dessert and kitchen; one of the best yellow berries ever introduced. Bush vigorous, hardy, upright and productive.

Herbert—Originated in Canada. Stands severe winters. Fruit large, bright crimson; unsurpassing quality; rich, sugary, of true raspberry flavor. One of the best market berries.

Haymaker—Very large; a bright pur-

plish-red; excellent flavor; delicious for table use and splendid for canning and shipping. Bush vigorous, hardy and free from diseases and a great producer. Recommended as profitable.

King—Large; crimson; firm; good flavor and desirable for dessert and market; stands shipping excellently. Bush hardy and very productive. Early.

Loudon—Large; bright red or crimson; quality excellent for both dessert and mar-

ket; stands shipping well, and is very hardy. Midseason.

Ruby—Large; bright red; exceedingly firm, of excellent quality and is a strong grower. Ruby ripens with the earliest.

Superlative—Large; conical, dark red; the flavor is fine and berry is delicious for table. Bushes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper and perfectly hardy.

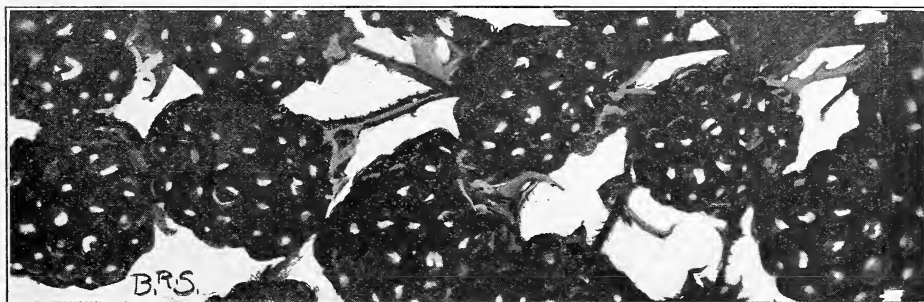


BLACKBERRIES



We grow our blackberry plants from root-cuttings, and in this way get plants with plenty of fibrous roots, which make sure the growing of the plant. In fruiting patches of blackberries there will spring up many plants from the root, and these are the plants that are usually dug up and sent out to the trade. They have but few, if any, fibrous roots, and are much more apt to die when planted, and will not make the growth after planting that the plants will when grown from root-cuttings.

10c each 50c per 10 \$3.00 per 100 \$20.00 per 1000



Blower—Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and for market to bring the highest price of all blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Early Harvest—Good quality; firm; extremely productive; attractive on the market; an early sort.

Iceberg—Large; white; very transparent; the seeds which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger and the berries sweeter and more tender than those of the Lawton, its parent; up to the average in hardiness and productiveness. Great novelty.

Illinois—One of the earliest, hardiest, and most profitable; ripens shortly after Early Harvest, but crops mature more quickly.

Kenoyer—Glossy black; easily picked; never sunburns, and does not turn red after picking; superior to Early Harvest.

Lawton—Very large; irregular; roundish, oval; black; very juicy; soft; moderately sweet, finely flavored when ripe. A vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Half hardy.

Logan—The Logan berry is a hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit as large as the largest blackberry and is produced in immense clusters; the color

is clear, dark red. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and the raspberry; very delicious; seeds small, soft and few. Ripens early, just after straw-berries.

Mersereau—Large, jet black; extra quality, very sweet; without core; unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper. Remarkably strong grower, claimed to be the hardiest blackberry.

Rathbun—Berries very large; sweet, luscious; have no core and are firm enough to ship and handle well; canes make a strong, erect growth, yielding fine crops.

Snyder—Medium size, sweet, melting; extremely hardy and wonderfully productive. Early.

Stone—Medium size, juicy, sweet, fine flavor, good quality. This variety should receive cultivation and be thoroughly pruned; it sets more fruit than it can mature properly under ordinary cultivation; particularly adapted to northern Minnesota and similar latitudes.

Ward—Fine, large fruit, without core; black throughout; excellent quality; a healthy and strong grower; resembles the Kittatinny.

Wilson—A very superior, large, early berry, of sweet, excellent quality; strong growing, very productive and is earlier than any other variety.

DEWBERRIES

10c each; 50c 10; \$3.00 100; \$20 1000.

A variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. A very fine fruit both in size and quality. When growing the vines run on the ground, but are tied to stakes for fruiting.

Lucretia—Large, jet black, highly flavored and hardy; berries ripen before raspberries are gone, sweet and luscious throughout with no core. The best, most dependable and profitable of all Dewberries grown.

Premo—Jet black, firm, good. One of the hardiest; plant with Lucretia as bloom is imperfect.

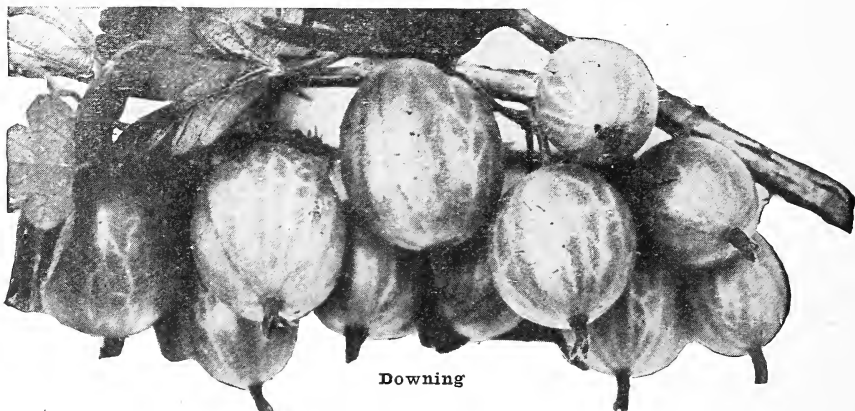


GOOSEBERRIES



Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Pick regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead-wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 feet to 6 feet apart in row. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

25c each\$2.00 per 10\$18.00 per 100



Downing

Champion—Large, round; greenish-yellow; the quality is very good for all purposes. The leading sort in some sections. Bush vigorous and free from mildew and one of the most productive. Midseason.

Chautauqua—Very large; greenish-white; thin skinned, sweet and of the very best quality for kitchen and market. Bush vigorous, hardy and free from mildew. Midseason.

Columbus—Large, oval; skin greenish-white; extra fine quality. A strong, robust grower, with large spikes of thorns. Foliage large and glossy. A new American seedling gooseberry of the English type. Midseason.

Carmen—Very large; golden yellow; the very best quality for all purposes. Bush a good grower and wonderful bearer; free from mildew; fruit sets close and often needs propping up. Early.

Downing—Large; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored; highly esteemed for home use and market. Bush vigorous and productive. Midseason. 15c.

Houghton—Medium; roundish; pale red; tender, sweet, very good, and berries are very deliciously flavored. Very profitable for canning or for catsup. Bush vigorous, slender and rather spreading. Enormously productive. Seldom mildews. Midseason.

Industry—Very large; red; hairy; fine quality; excellent flavor; extensively planted for market. Bush upright, strong and productive. English sort and somewhat liable to mildew. Early.

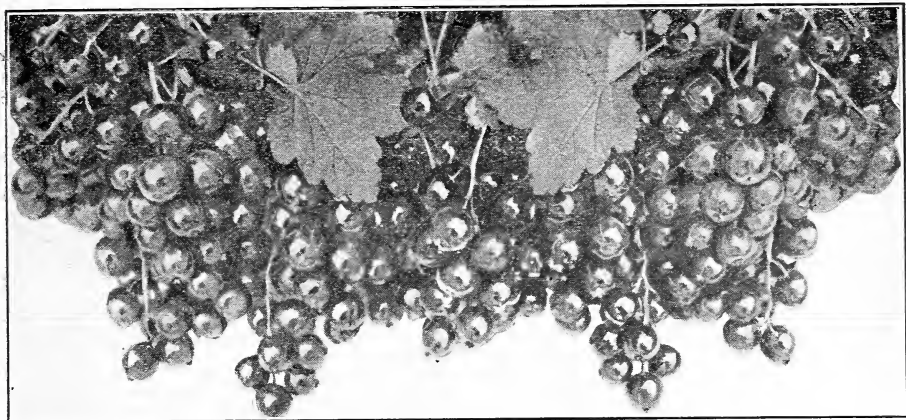
Jesselyn (Red Jacket)—Large, pale red when ripe; oblong; very highly flavored. Bush a strong, vigorous grower; hardy and a wonderful cropper. Early.



CURRANTS



The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being hardy, they do not winter kill, are easy of cultivation and require little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. The market is never over-supplied. Prune out dead wood, and mulch heavily. If currant worms appear dust with hellebore.



Two-year Old, Strong Plants 25c each\$2.00 per 10.....\$15.00 per 100

Champion—Very large; black; flavor of fruit particularly delicious; for kitchen and market. Bushes large; fruit hangs well on the bushes and bears severe pruning without injury.

Cherry—Very large; red; rather acid; bushes short, erect; stout, vigorous and productive.

Grandall—Very large; black; especially valuable for market because of its large size; fine quality, and keeping qualities after being picked. Bush a strong grower, vigorous and hardy; proof against currant worms.

Fay—Very large; red; fine flavor; a great market currant; universally praised. Bush a cross between Cherry and Victoria, and very prolific.

London—Rather small; red; excellent for market and kitchen; ships and distance. Bush hardy and is planted extensively in northern climates; retains its foliage throughout the season; very prolific.

Perfection—Large; bright red; quality very superior, rich, mild, sub-acid. Bush good grower and healthy foliage; long clusters and productive.

Red Cross—Very large; red; sweet and of highest quality; one of the very best and prized for dessert use as well as market and kitchen. Bush vigorous and productive, with long fruit clusters.

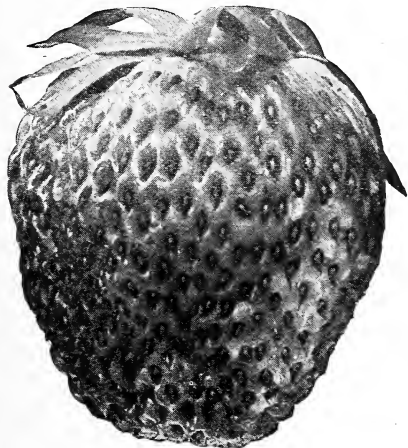
White Dutch—Medium large; white; one of the very best quality sorts; especially prized for dessert use; very popular. Bush productive.

White Grape—Large; White; sweet, or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Dark green foliage; very productive.

Wilder—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; fruit keeps well.



STRAWBERRIES

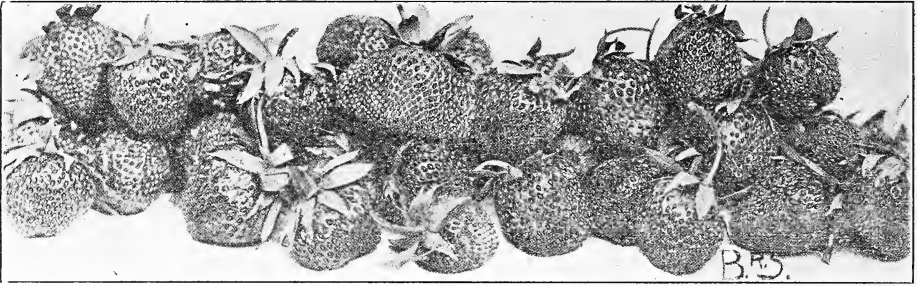


Strawberries are one of the most common and extensively used varieties of our small fruits and as a commercial proposition are grown in large quantities at very satisfactory profit. Are most fully enjoyed when picked fresh from the vine fully ripe. Growing them presents many problems that makes it an interesting occupation of itself, but it is by no means hard to secure wonderful results. It is a great fruit for large profits on small space and deserves the cultivation by every person having ground which can be utilized.

Everbearing varieties are receiving a great deal of attention and berries were being picked in Michigan this year all through the fore part of October. The Everbearing berries should be transplanted each year in order to insure their fruiting, but the extra time and attention is well repaid for by the luscious results.

Strawberries, fine new plants, \$1.40 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

Everbearing Strawberries, 50c for 10; \$4.50 per 100. See next page for sorts.



Aroma—Large; dark red; uniformly roundish, heart shaped; flesh firm and of very good quality. Stands shipping well; plants vigorous and very productive; blossoms rich in pollen and is good fertilizer for imperfect varieties. Late.

Cederwood—Medium size; light scarlet; rather roundish; flesh red, quality excellent. Recommended for dessert and market. Perfect.

Brandywine—Very large; crimson; flesh firm and of a peculiarly pleasing flavor; popular on the market. Plants require strong and high culture to get satisfactory results. Perfect. Medium late.

Bubach—Very large; scarlet; flesh moderately firm and of good quality, red clear through. Grown as a market variety all over the country. Vines yield well and are reliable. Imperfect. Midseason.

Cardinal—Large; light crimson; flesh firm and excellent flavor for dessert and market. Plants strong growers. Imperfect. Medium late.

Crescent—Medium size; light scarlet; flesh fairly firm and of very good quality. Especially desirable for market. Plant a strong grower and can be relied upon for crop. Especially desirable for sandy soil; over-crowds on rich. Imperfect. Midseason.

Cumberland—Very large; light scarlet; flesh rather dark and rich, with a delicious flavor. Highly esteemed both as a home and market variety. The plant is a strong grower and is claimed to withstand late frosts better than most sorts. Perfect. Medium to late.

Dunlap—Medium size; dark, glossy red with golden seeds; flesh reasonably firm, red and of excellent flavor. Highly recommended for all purposes. Productive and hardy. Midseason.

Excelsior—Medium size, roundish, dark red with seeds; flesh firm, rich and red, rather tart. Largely raised in the south for the northern markets. Plants very productive. Perfect. Extra early.

Gandy—Large, light crimson; flesh of firm, good quality. Plants vigorous but should be planted on swamp or moist, clay soils. Perfect. Late.

Glen Mary—Very large; crimson with prominent seeds; flesh firm, rich and juicy. Recommended for dessert and market; of the very best quality. Plants strong and vigorous, thriving on all kinds of soils. Perfect. Midseason.

Haverland—Large, scarlet or crimson. Plant vigorous grower; resists frosts well and yields good crops. Perfect. Midseason.

Klondike—Large; red; flesh firm, red to the core, with a mild and delicious flavor, unlike any other variety. Is very popular with southern growers who ship. Plant tall, compact, vigorous grower; resists frosts well and yields good crops. Perfect. Midseason.

Lovett—Medium to large; dark crimson; flesh firm, richly flavored and juicy. Strong. It is an old and well tried variety and does well throughout the north. Perfect. Late.

Michigan's Pride—Large and oblong, bright, glossy red; flesh firm and of good quality both for canning and shipping. Plant a splendid producer and rich in pollen. Perfect. Late.

Marshall—Very large; dark, glossy red; of extra quality; rich flavored and sweet.

Fatagonia—Large; flesh remarkably sweet and melting with a pineapple flavor. This is a late production of Luther Burbank. Plants large, vigorous and productive. It continues in bearing for a long time. Perfect. Midseason.

Sharpless—Very large; light red; flesh moderately firm, sweet and excellent. An old and well known variety of the very best quality. Needs good rich soil. Perfect. Midseason.

Splendid—Large; dark crimson; flesh firm and red, shading to white in the center. Melting and fine flavor. Perfect. Early to late.

Everbearing Strawberries

Americus—Large; firm; uniform shape; bright red through and through; has native wild strawberry flavor; very productive from May until hard freezing weather. Claimed by some to be the best of everbearing strawberries.

Francis—Medium to large, rather long; glossy red; aromatic flavor; fruit stems long and cannot hold large varieties off ground.

Iowa—Medium to large; scarlet; firm, and quality fine; plants thrifty and very productive; fruit has been picked in Iowa as late as December 1. It is one of the highly recommended sorts.

Progressive—Bears a crop the same season set. Hardy in northern Minnesota. Ripens a week before the old varieties; fruit large, sweet and of the choicest flavor. Plant it and you will have strawberries from June to November. The Progressive is a great improvement over the Everbearing varieties first sent out.



DECIDUOUS TREES



The planting of well selected trees is a duty each land owner owes to himself and posterity, and a duty which should not be delayed, the sooner planted the longer both yourself and the public may enjoy them.

ALMONDS 50c each

Hard Shell—The tree is very showy when in bloom. The kernels of the nuts are large, plump and sweet. Hardy.

Soft, or Paper Shell—Encloses as fine a nut in a softer shell. Needs protection.

CHESTNUTS 75c each

American Sweet—The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts they are sweeter and more delicately flavored. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, spreading, in mid-summer, billowy masses of creamy fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn.

Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundant crops of very large nuts that sell readily for good prices. Not so sweet as the American in nut, and not so hardy in tree.

HICKORY \$1.00 each

Shellbark—In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts—of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome stately shade tree, with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices.

Pecan—This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance. The trees grow fast, are reasonably precocious in development and bearing, and produce large crops of thin-shelled nuts that are full-kernelled and delicately flavored.

Paragon (Great American)—The most widely planted and most uniformly successful variety yet cultivated in the United States. The three or more broad, thick, handsome nuts in each burr are of extra size and quality.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts) 50c each

The filbert succeeds well on almost all soils, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly.

English—Most hardy and generally satisfactory over a wide territory. The nuts are nearly round, rich-flavored and toothsome.

WALNUTS

American Black—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by children, and always marketable at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast; its dark rich wood is exceedingly valuable. 75c each.

English, Persian or Madeira—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. Not hardy enough for general culture north. 75c.

Siebold's Japan—Of the finer imported Walnuts this is the species best adapted by its hardy, vigorous habit for general culture in our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming a handsome shape without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 21 degrees below zero without injury. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old. \$1.00.

White, or Butternut—The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts. 75c.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven) 75c each

A. Glandulosa—From Japan; a lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; free from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees.

ALDER (Alnus) 50c each

European or Black—A vigorous and rapid growing tree, leaves dull, dark green, turning to yellow in autumn. Of great value for planting in cold, damp ground.

Smooth (A. Rugosa)—A small tree; very valuable for planting in low, damp ground or along a water side. Flowers in late winter or early spring.

AMELANCHIER (The Service Tree) 50c each

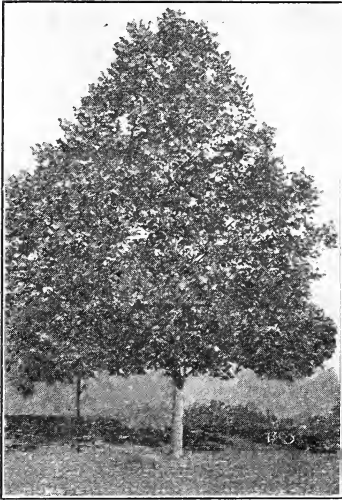
Service Berry (Amelanchier Botryapium)—A tree with upright or spreading branches, leaves dark green, flowers appearing with the leaves; the fruit is edible. An ornamental tree of great hardiness and especially effective on steep hillside.

Shade Bush (A. Anadensis)—Has small spreading branches dark green turning to yellow in fall; white flowers appear with the leaves; the fruit is edible, bright red when fully grown, dark purple when ripe. One of the earliest to bloom.

ASH (Fraxinus) 75c each

White, Americana—A well known native tree; very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. A beautiful and desirable shade tree.

Flowering Ash (F. Ornus)—A small tree producing dense terminal panicles of fragrant white flowers in May or June; leaves dark green. Very showy.

**White Ash**

posts and shade. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it highly ornamental for lawns or street. A rapid grower.

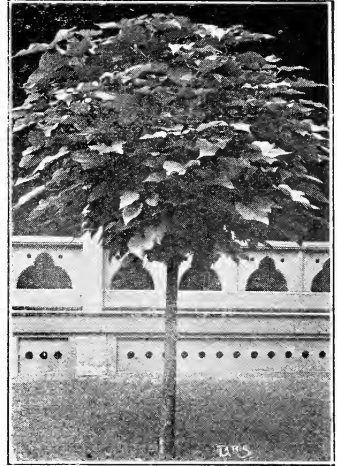
CHERRY (Cerasus) \$1.00 each

Double White Flowering—A small tree of garden origin, with double white flowers in great profusion. More beautiful and lasting than the common cherry. Of great service as cut flowers.

CHESTNUT (Aesculuc) 75c each

Common or White Flowering—A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white showy flowers marked with red. As a lawn or shade tree it has no superior.

Ohio Buckeye (A. Glabra)—A native of Ohio, forming a large size tree, leaves light green above and darker beneath, turning yellow in autumn; flowers

**Catalpa Bungei****BEECH (Fagus) 75c each**

American (Americana)—A large, stately tree with smooth gray bark, and a compact, round head. Grows very high and is one of the handsomest for street or lawn.

European (F. Sylvatica)—A large and beautiful tree, with dark green, glossy leaves. Rather more compact and of slower growth than the American. A grand lawn tree.

BIRCH (Betula)

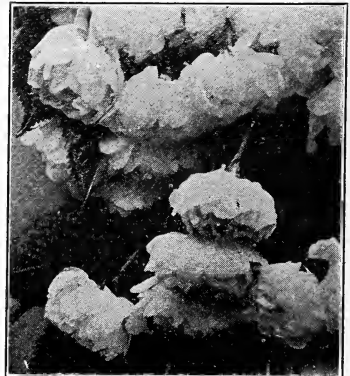
European White (Betula Alba)—A beautiful tree with white bark, and in age spreading and pendulous branches. Very effective for landscape or lawns. 75c.

Purple Leaved (B. Tropurpurpa)—A vigorous tree with purple leaves, contrasting strongly with the beautiful white bark. \$1.00.

THE CATALPA, \$1.50 each

Chinese (C. Bungei)—A remarkable dense round headed bush, grafted upon straight, upright stem. Very hardy and effective for lawns or formal gardens.

Hardy (C. Speciosa)—A variety that is being grown in the west for timber as well as

**Double Flowering Cherry**

in large clusters; nut husk is thickly covered with spines. 75c.

THE FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*) \$1.00 each

Flowering Crab (*M. Floribunda*)—A small tree, native of Japan; leaves bright green and lustrous, fading with tones of yellow and bronze; flowers rose red, produced in great abundance; fruit about the size of a pea.

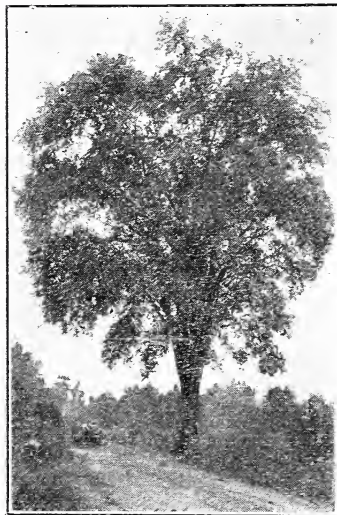
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab (*P. Augustifolia*)—Tree of medium size covered in the early spring with large beautiful and fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. One of the finest trees in cultivation.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*) \$1.00 each

Alternate-Leaved Dogwood (*Cornus Alternifolia*)—A small flat-topped tree. Leaves oval, bright yellow-green, turning yellow and scarlet in autumn. Flowers cream-color, expanding in late spring or early summer, disposed in terminal flat cymes. Fruit bluish black. Very ornamental.

ELM (*Ulmus*) \$1.00 each

American—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the fast growing and grand native trees for lawn or street.



American Elm

the latter end of July. Grows twenty-five to thirty feet tall. Leaves bright green fading to yellow and bronze in the fall.

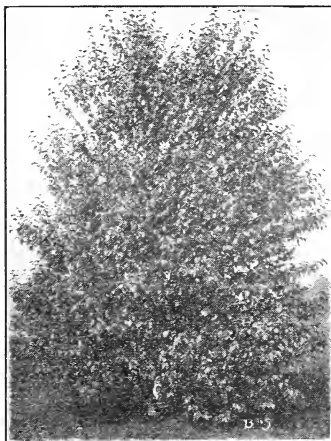
LARCH (*Larix*) \$1.00 each

American or Tamarack—A tall, slender tree that is best at home on wet or damp soil; leaves pale green in tufts fading and falling in autumn. Cones globular two-thirds of an inch long.

LINDEN (*Tilia*) \$1.00 each

American or Basswood (*Tili Americana*)—A large tree forming a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves broadly oval, dark green on top and light beneath, turning yellow in autumn; creamy flowers in summer, and very attractive to the honey bee. A grand tree anywhere.

European (*L. Europea*)—A native of the Alps with a conical head; is esteemed as a timber variety as well as a graceful landscape and park tree. Only suitable for well drained soils.



Birch

English (*U. Campestri*)—A large tree with spreading branches forming a round-topped crown; leaves deep green and hold their color late.

Scotch or Wych (*U. Montana*)—A large handsome tree with spreading branches forming a round-topped crown; leaves very rough but remaining a dark green until late in the season.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis*) \$1.00 each

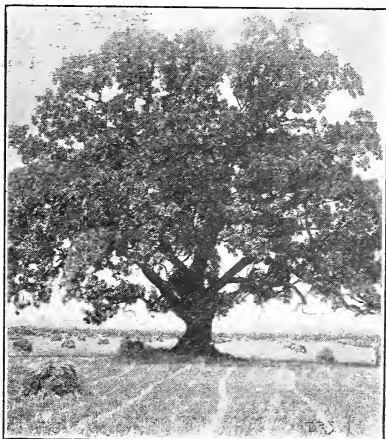
American Nettle Tree—A handsome tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown; leaves almost like the apple, but more pointed; fruit resembles a small blackberry. Very desirable for street planting.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE, \$1.00 each

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus*)—A very ornamental tree of upright, rapid growth, with rough bark and coarse branches; foliage bluish-green; flowers white, followed by long pods which hang on the tree all winter.

KOELREUTERIA, \$1.00 each

Varnish Tree
—A small, hardy tree with a round head and large panicles of showy yellow flowers



Oak

LOCUST (Gleditschia) \$1.00 each

Honey Locust (G. Tricanthos)—A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage, the greenish flowers which appear in early summer are followed by flat pods eight or ten inches long. Used extensively for hedge, as well as an ornamental.

LOCUST (Robina) 50c each

Black Locust (R. Pseudacacia)—A rapidly growing tree that reaches a large size and is valuable for timber as well as an ornamental. Flowers which appear in June are yellowish-white and very fragrant.

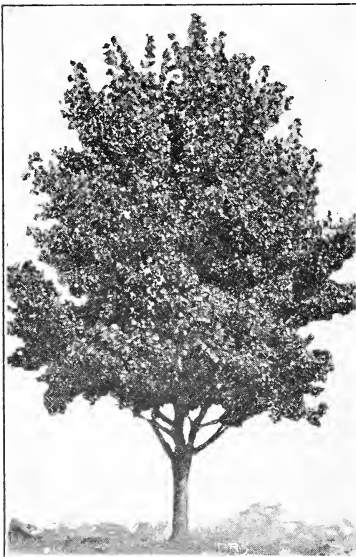
MAGNOLIA, \$1.25 each

Cucumber Tree—A splendid pyramidal tree that grows to a great height, with large bluish-green leaves that are six to eight inches long; flowers yellowish-white, and fruit resembles a cucumber. A most valuable hardy shade tree.

Sweet or White Bay (M. Glauca)—A slender tree or very large shrub, evergreen in south. Leaves oblong, or oval, shiny green on top and nearly white underneath; flowers creamy white, fragrant and cup-shaped, two to three inches across, blossoming for several weeks in spring and early summer.

MAPLE (Acer)

Norway Maple (A. Platanoides)—A very handsome tree attaining large proportions, its spreading branches form a dense, round head and is especially desirable for street or lawn planting. Has five lobe leaves, bright green, lighter underneath, and smooth on both surfaces, fading to yellow and gold. 7-8 feet high. \$1.00 each.



Carolina Poplar

**Norway Maple**

Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple (A. Negundo)—A rapidly growing tree with spreading branches which grow to good size. Leaves smaller than other maples. Frequently planted as an ornamental, but especially popular as a wind break or for timber because very hardy, withstanding cold and drouth. 7-8 feet. \$1.00 each.

Schwedleri (A. Platanoides)—A beautiful variety with very large bronze red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and most effective ornamental tree; grows about fifty feet high. \$1.50.

Soft or Silver Leaved (A. Dasycarpum)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green; for streets and park; attains about the same height or taller than Norway. \$1.00

Sugar or Hard (A. Saccharum)—A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree. 7-8 ft., \$1.00.

Sycamore (A. Platanus)—native of Europe; leaves large, deep green and smooth; bark smooth and an ash grey color; rapid upright growth; a beautiful tree for street planting. \$1.00.

Weir's Cut Leaved (A. Lacinatum)—A variety of silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful, with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping; ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree. \$1.00 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus) \$1.00 each

European—A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

American—A small tree with spreading branches, forming a round crown. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn, flowers white and flat cymes, followed later by showy clusters of bright scarlet berries. Especially adapted to the northern regions.

OAKS (Quercus) \$1.00 each

White—The grandest of this genus of our American trees. A spreading, towering specie, growing one hundred feet high when fully developed with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in the fall.

Pin (Q. Palustris)—A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting. Deep green foliage which changes to a bright scarlet and yellow by autumn; a most shapely and graceful tree, assuming the drooping habit with age.

Red (Q. Rubra)—Makes a tree of great height, eighty to one hundred feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green turning to orange and brown in autumn; acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park or street.

POPLAR (Populus) 75c each

Balm of Gilead (P. Balsamifera Candicans)—A strong growing spreading native tree; esteemed for its vigor and hardiness; leaves broad and heart shaped green above and rusty white below; makes a good street tree and is perhaps the best of the poplars for shade.

Carolina (P. Monolifera)—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth.

Lombard (P. Fastigiata)—Attains height of from one hundred to one hundred fifty feet; well known for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form; indispensable tree for landscape gardening to break the monotony of most other trees.

Silver Leaved (P. Alba Var. Nivea)—A tree of wonderful rapid growth and wide spreading habits; leaves large, glossy green above and white underneath; prefers a moist soil, but grows anywhere.

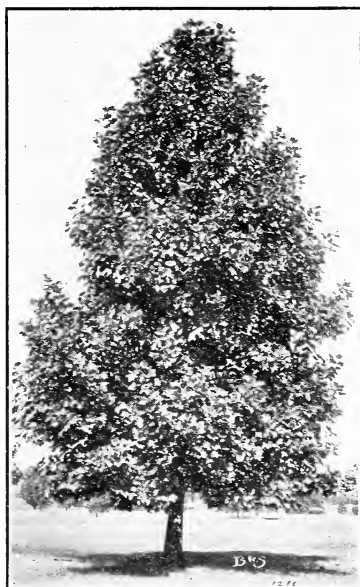
REDBUD (Cercis) 75c each

Judas Tree—A medium sized tree with large irregular head shaped leaves; derives its name, Red Bud, from the profusion of delicate, reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees.

SYCAMORE, \$1.00 each

American Sycamore or Plane (P. Occidentalis)—A well known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped with small lobes, sharp pointed; branches wide and spreading; a rapid growing and beautiful tree with picturesque white or grey bark.

European Sycamore or Plane (P. Orientalis)—A rapid growing tree, large and



Tulip Tree

massive with a round-topped head; native of India and Europe and has been cultivated from time immemorial; bark whitened; bright green foliage; very hardy and generally preferred to the American for lawns and street. 7-8 ft., \$1.00.

THORN (Crataegus) 75c each

Double White Thorn (L. Oxvacantha, var. Alba Flore Pleno)—A small tree with spreading spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in a dry soil; this is the famous May thorn of English gardens and is very beautiful; double white rose blossoms cover the tree when in bloom.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron) \$1.00

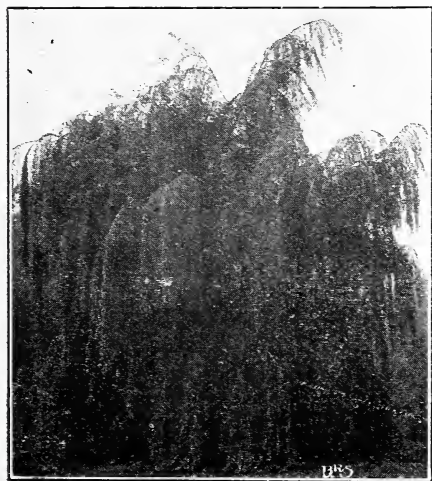
Tulip Tree (L. Tulipifera)—A tall, pyramidal trunk rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid foliage of large, glossy leaves; large, tulip-shaped flowers are borne in the spring, greenish yellow and orange. One of the most distinguished tall trees. 7-8 ft.

WILLOW (Salix) \$1.00 each

Laurel Leaved (S. Pentandra)—A medium sized tree with compact habits, leaves shiny dark green and fragrant when bruised, the odor resembling the Bay tree. One of the best willows for ornamental planting.

Rosemary (S. Incana)—A shrub or small tree with a symmetrical round top; does not grow over eight feet tall; leaves narrow, bright green, silvery white beneath.

Yellow (S. Vitellina)—A large tree with a bright yellow bark; forms a round head, and grows to very large size. The conspicuous color of the bark gives it a pleasing contrast to evergreens or other trees in the winter.



Weeping Willow

Weeping Trees

ASH (*Fraxinus*) \$2.00 each

European Weeping—The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

BEECH (*Fagus*) \$2.00 each

Weeping—A native of Belgium; a fine vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size.

BIRCH (*Betula*) \$1.00 each

Cut-Leaved Weeping—Trembling, vigorous and hardy. A most beautiful tree with its leaves trembling in the lightest breeze. Its bark glistening from bright foliage and sparkling in the sun.

MULBERRY (*Morus*) \$1.50 each

Tea's Weeping—A variety of the well-known Russian mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches which droop to the ground parallel with the stem. Very beautiful and hardy.

WILLOW (*Salix*) \$1.00 each

American Weeping—A dwarf, slender variety; grafted five to six feet high; it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonian.

ELM (*Ulmus*) \$2.00 each

Camperdown Weeping—One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our weeping trees. Grows well in almost any



Weeping Mulberry

climate; is of fine and notable habit, the strong branches often sweeping out horizontally several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.



EVERGREENS



Considerable care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens and should never be set in the fall after the growth of other trees has ceased but their beauty and ability as wind breaks will repay the trouble.

ARBORVITAE (*Thuja*)

American (*T. Occidentalis*)—A beautiful native bright green; yellow-green beneath; valuable for screens and hedges. 50c.

Globe (*T. Globosa*)—A dense, light green evergreen of dwarf habit, grows naturally round like a ball; one of the best dwarf trees.

Golden (*T. Orientalis, Aurea*)—Broad, bushy grower, with deep golden foliage; very ornamental. \$1.00.

Pyramidal (*T. Occidentalis, Pyramidalis*)—A compact and narrow pyramidal tree; its branches are short and densely clothed with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive, and the narrowest and most columnar of the arborvitae. 75c.

Siberian (*T. Occidentalis Siberica*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an excellent lawn tree. \$1.00.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Irish (*J. Communis, Hibernica*)—A slender, columnar form, with numerous upright branches and invaluable in Italian gardens and whose architectural features are desired; foliage glaucous green. 75c.



Globe Headed Arborvitae

Red Cedar (J. Virginia-na)—Always popular and can be used ornamentally in a number of ways, thriving well and making a fine appearance in soils or situations where other trees will not grow. Eighty to 100 feet. \$1.00.

Blue Virginia Cedar (Glaucia)—A very vigorous variety with silvery-blue foliage. This is one of the most beautiful forms of the red cedar, and makes a splendid specimen tree. 75c each.

PINES, \$1.00 each

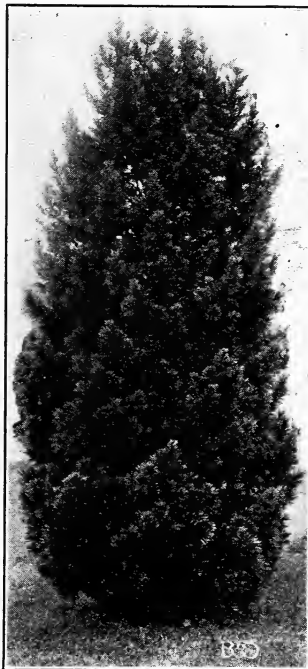
Austrian (P. Austriaca)—A tall tree, with a broad, ovate crown; leaves in pairs, about four inches long, rigid and very dark green; cones two or three inches long, of a glossy yellowish-brown color. A fast growing, dense tree of wonderful adaptability.

Bull (P. Ponderosa)—A lofty tree from our western coasts, growing sometimes to 150 feet. Hardy, quick growing, with long needles of silvery green.

Scotch (P. Sylvestris)—Dense, broadly pyramidal; fifty to eighty feet high; luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.

White (P. Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate silvery green; will grow in the poorest of sandy soils; a long-lived tree and a rapid grower.

Yellow (P. Echinata)—A tall, handsome tree with slender, often perpendicu-



White Pine

lous branches, forming a broad oval crown; leaves in twos and threes, dark green, three to four inches long, dull brown. Splendid for lawn and landscape.

SPRUCE (Picea)

Colorado Blue (P. Pungens)—One of the most beautiful and hardy of all spruces; in form and habits, similar to the white spruce; foliage a rich, light bluish-green. \$1.50.

Douglas (A. Douglasii)—A native of Colorado; large, conical form; branches are spreading, horizontal; the leaves light green above, silvery-white below. \$1.50.

Hemlock (P. Canadensis)—A graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree and it makes a very ornamental hedge. \$1.00 each.

Koster's Blue Spruce (P. Pungens, var. Kosteriana)—A type of the Colorado blue spruce; foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue, densely crowded on the many branches; very hardy. \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Dwarf Norway (P. Excelsa Pygmaea)—Is a low, dense bush in which the branches are much shortened and crowned. A peculiar and interesting form.

YEW (Taxus)

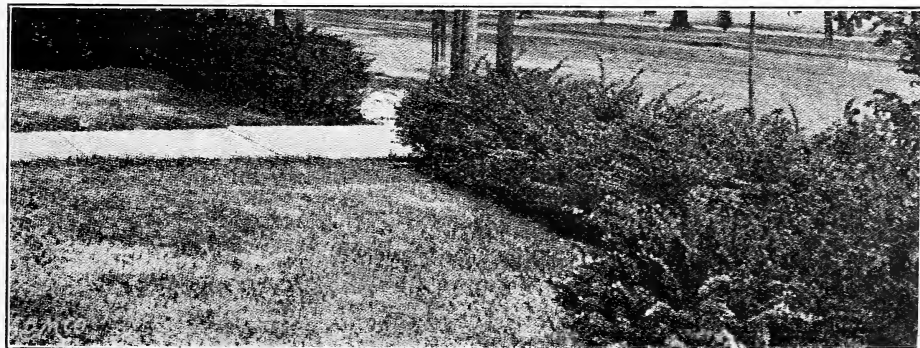
English—Grows to a tall, dark tree forty to sixty feet high naturally, but can be sheared into any shape and size; has a short, large trunk with reddish bark and dark green foliage. \$1.00.



SHRUBS



Beautiful effects are to be secured by the proper planting of hardy shrubs and we offer the most splendid selections.



AESULUS, \$1 each

Dwarf Horse Chestnut—An attractive and hardy shrub which grows from 5 to 6 feet tall. Flowers grow on long spikes and make a showing.

BARBERRY

Per 100, \$20

The barberry makes a low, dense hedge which will stand any amount of trimming.

Canadian (B. Canadensis)—A native shrub which flowers in May. Handsome foliage; yellow flowers.

European (B. Vulgaris)—Grows 5 to 8 feet high with light green foliage; flowers yellow; berries dark red.

Japanese (B. Thunbergii)—Of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to beautiful coppery-red color in the late fall.

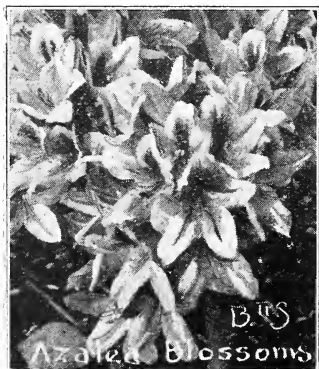
CORNUS, 75c each

Siberian Dogwood (C. Alba var. Siberica)—Grows 6 to 10 feet tall; dark green foliage, pale on under side. Blossoms in early summer with numerous flat-topped clusters of creamy white, followed by fruit of light blue or bluish-white. Branches blood red, very attractive shrub.

European Red Dogwood (C. Sanguinea)—Grows 8 to 10 feet high with purplish red branches and leaves marked with white. Blossoms in May and June are greenish-white in flat-topped clusters, followed by bunches of black berries

DESMIDIUM, 50c each

Sweet Pea Shrub (Penduliflorum)—A low growing shrub whose top dies down in the fall, but comes up again in the spring, when it makes a valuable border, blooming in September.



Azalea



Diervillas or Bush Honeysuckle

Chameleon—Rose.

Desboisi—Dark Rose.

Eva Rathke—Dark Carmine.

Hendersoni—Dark rose color.

Mad. Contourier—Yellowish white, changing to pink.

Pascal—Dark red.

Van Houttei—Clear carmine.

ELARAGNUS (Olesten) 50c each

Russian Olive (E. Augustifolio)—Eight to 12 feet high. Very hardy and prospers in almost all well-drained soils. The foliage is very handsome, willow-like and of a rich, silvery white. Blossoms in June with small, yellow flowers, followed by yellow fruit.

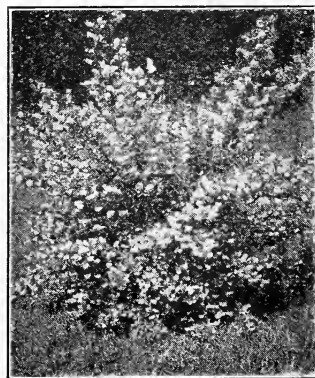
Silver Thorn (E. Longipes)—Five to 8 feet high, of busy habits. Foliage dark green above, with silver beneath; very showy. Blossoms in April or May; are creamy white, followed by edible fruit, delicious for sauces. Fruit ripens in July.

DEUTZIA, 50c

Double White—Six to 8 feet high with numerous upright branches, rough, dull green leaves; blossoms in June with double, pure white flowers in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long.

Double Pink—Similar to the preceding except that the outer row of petals are a rosy purple. Very showy.

Pride of Rochester—Six to 8 feet high, blooms in early spring with extra large, double white flowers. A distinct and valuable variety.



Deutzia

DIERVILLAS, 50c

Flowering Weigelia (D. Floribunda)—Six to 8 feet high, with numerous upright branches. Foliage dark green, blossoms in June with brownish-crimson buds which change to bright carmine.

Rose Colored Weigelia (D. Florida)—About six feet high with spreading habit; dark green foliage, blooming profusely with large, rose colored flowers.

Hybrida Weigelia—Grows 6 to 8 feet tall with numerous spreading branches, flowers trumpet-shaped, large and showy. They can be had in a variety of colors such as:

Able Carriere—Rose carmine with yellow spot in throat.

**EUONYMUS, \$1.00 each**

Burning Bush, Winged (E. Elatus)—Six to 8 feet high, with corky winged branches. Foliage bright green, fading in autumn to gorgeous tones of red and crimson.

Strawberry Bush (E. Americanus)—Five to 8 feet tall. Erect with slender green branches. Foliage bright green with very rose colored warty fruit.

FORSYTHIA, 50c each

Hybrid Golden Bell—Eight to 10 feet high with slender, arching branches. Foliage lustrous dark green; blooms very early in the spring, often before the snow is off the ground. One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation.

HIBISCUS SYRICACUS, 50c each

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Eight to 10 feet high, resembling small flowering tree; planted closely together they make a good flowering hedge. Blossoms late in the fall. A number of colors.

HYDRANGEA, 50c each

Hardy (H. Paniculata Grandiflora)—A beautiful, tall shrub; foliage of bright shiny green; the flowers are borne in August and September in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long. Beautiful as a border or can be grown in tree form.

Special Prices on SHRUBS

The shrubs herein quoted are for strong 4 and 5 year old, fine, oft-transplanted specimens. We have also the same plants in a little smaller grade at 35c and a still smaller grade at 25c each—any of these sizes will do well for you—as even the smaller grades are well established plants.

In Shade Trees we quote on 7 to 8 feet and 8 to 9 feet high. We have smaller sizes at corresponding prices; also very much larger, which we will be glad to quote special prices on.

Arborescens Alba Grandiflora—Resembles the Paniculata in general form and shape of flowers; borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 or 10 inches long. White.

LONICERA, 50c each

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (L. Fragrantissima)—Six to 8 feet high, with numerous spreading branches; foliage bright green; flowers white or light yellow; very fragrant.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (L. Morrowi)—Four to 6 feet high with spreading branches; dark green with light underside. Blooms very early in the spring.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. Tartariae)—Eight to 10 feet high with numerous branches; bright green; blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

Amoor River Privet (L. Amurense)—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. 2 to 3 feet, \$8.00 per 100.

California Privet (L. Ovalifolium)—The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 per 100.

**Privet**

PHILADELPHUS

50c each

Common Mock Orange or Syringa—Eight to 10 feet high with upright or arching branches; foliage bright green; blossoms in May with great quantities of creamy white flowers.

RHUS, 50c each

Fragrant Sumac—Two to 4 feet high with branching habits; foliage bright green, fading to scarlet in autumn; blossoms in June, with yellow flowers.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree—Ten to 12 feet high with spreading branches; foliage green, changing to brilliant red and yellow in autumn; the blossoms take the form of very bright, mist-like flowers, having the appearance of smoke at a little distance, and last during mid-summer.

RIBES, 50c each

Flowering Currant (R. Aureum)—Five to 6 feet high with upright branches; foliage lustrous green; blossoms in early spring with large and showy yellow flowers.

SAMBUCUS, 50c each

American Elder (S. Canadensis)—Six to 10 feet, upright habit, the stems filled with white pith.

Golden Elder (S. Nigra Aurea)—The to 15 feet; similar to the American, except the foliage is an attractive golden color.

SPIREA, 50c each

Bridal Wreath—Five to 7 feet tall; foliage glossy green, orange in autumn; blossoms cover the entire length of the graceful, arching branches.

Japan Spirea—Is three to four feet tall; dwarf habit, of vigorous growth; blossoms in great profusion with flat clusters and for a long time: rose color.



Spirea

Double Lilac—Are more dwarf than the single flower kinds; the flowers last longer but do not bloom so profusely.

VIBURNUM, 50c each

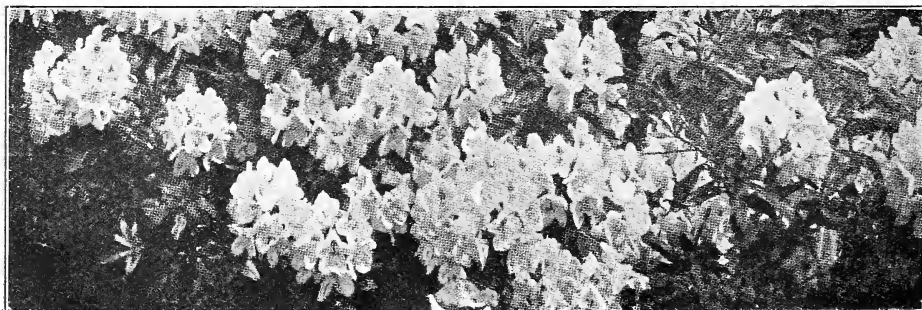
Common Snowball—Six to 10 feet high, numerous upright stems; blossoms in the spring with globular clusters in great profusion.

Japan Snowball—Six to 8 feet high; vigorous, with spreading branches; foliage dark green with bronze margins; blossoms in spring with compact, globular white clusters four inches across. Better habits; preferred to old variety.

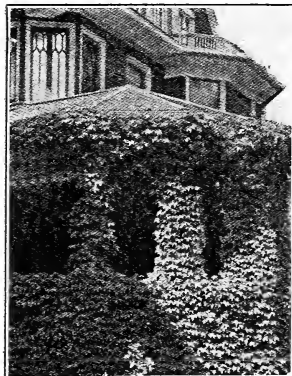
EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Rhododendron—The most magnificent of the evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. \$1.50 each.

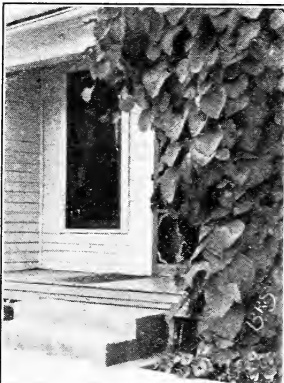
Yucca Filamentosa—A tropical-looking evergreen; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet. Hardy. 35c.



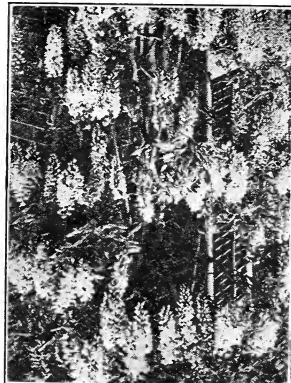
Rhododendron



Boston Ivy



Dutchman's Pipe



Wistaria

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper--The well-known native vine with five-parted leaves that change to rich crimson in autumn; berries are blue-black. Very rapid grower and entirely hardy. One of the finest for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. 40c each.

Boston Ivy (A. Veitchii)--A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings firmly to the smoothest surface with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer and changes to scarlet in autumn. 40c.

ARISTOLOCHIA

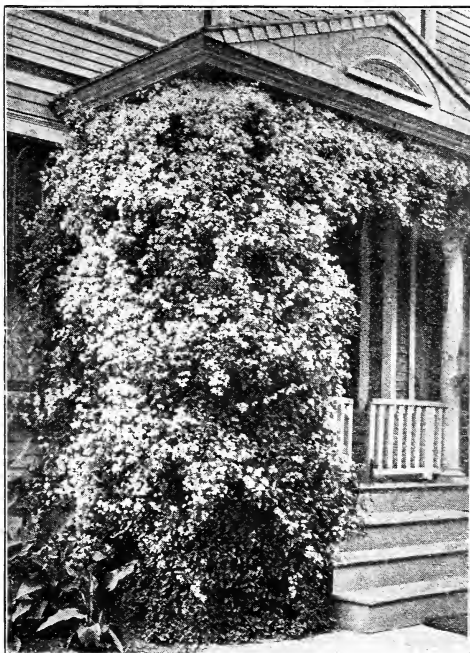
50c each

Dutchman's Pipe (A. Siphe)--A magnificent native vine of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

CLEMATIS

Sweet Scented Japan Clematis (C. Paniculata)--Flowers are pure white, medium size, fragrant and borne in immense sheets in September. Foliage is clean and glossy of from 25 to 30 feet in a single season and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 50c each.

American White Clematis (C. Virginiana)--A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the



Clematis

height of 20 feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August. 75c.

C. Jackmanni--Intense violet-purple, flowers are 4 to 6 inches in diameter when fully expanded; remarkable for its rich, velvety appearance; an abundant and successive bloomer. 75c.

C. Madame Edouard Andre--Color a distinct crimson-red, flowers very large and velvety; has been called the crimson Jackmanni. 75c.

EUONYMUS

Evergreen Vine (E. Radicans)--One of the finest evergreen vines, with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose the scarlet arils covering the seeds, making a most attractive feature. It is a treasure. Used for vases, baskets and borders of beds. 50c.

Japan Golden Leaved Honey-suckle--A handsome and desirable variety. Flowers are creamy white and form festoons and masses. 50c.

WISTARIA

50c each

Chinese Wistaria (W. Sinensis)--One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and in autumn.

Japanese Wistaria (W. Multiflora)--A Japanese species with dark blue flowers.



ROSES



Field Grown, 2 year old strong

Anne de Diesbach—Beautiful shade of carmine; large and showy, flower slightly cupped, particularly fine in bud. A vigorous grower, quite hardy; a good forcing rose.

American Beauty—Deep pink, shaded with carmine; large, globular, delicious odor, desirable for forcing; not to be chosen for out doors growing.

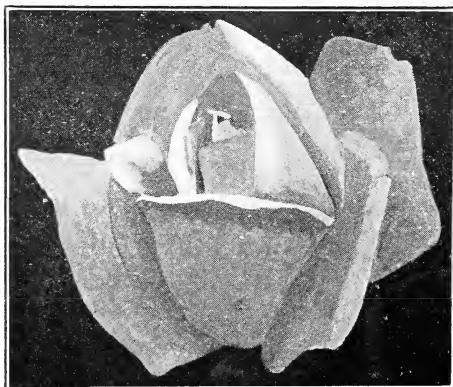
Baroness Rothschild—Of light pink, flowers of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, highly scented. One of the finest exhibition varieties, very hardy and late bloomer.

Cho—Flesh color shaded in the center with rosy pink. Large, globular form. Plant is strong and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers boldly on good stems against large, rich leaves.

Coquette des Alps—White tinged with pale rose, size medium, fine form, a free bloomer, dainty and attractive.

Earl of Dufferin—Rich crimson maroon with dark velvety shadings. Flowers are large, full, globe-shaped. Thick petaled and very fragrant. Grows well and blooms freely, with many handsome buds in autumn. One of the finest dark roses.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort. Free grower.



Frau Karl Drushki

plants, 35c each; \$25.00 per 100.

Frau Karl Drushki—Snow white, very large, perfect form. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Bright, heavy foliage and strong upright growth; flowers borne on long fine stems.



American Beauty

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson, large and extremely effective. A famous bud and forcing rose quite as well adapted for garden culture. Very fragrant and one of the most popular sorts grown.

General Washington—Deep crimson red, very large and double, opens wide and flat, very free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson—A large and handsome winter rose of vigorous growth and magnificent form; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant. Foliage is large, dark green and rich, displaying the grand flowers well.

Marshall P. Wilder—Raised from the seed of Gen. Jacqueminot. Cherry color

of good size, perfectly double and very fragrant. It is of vigorous growth and healthy foliage. In wood, foliage and form of flower it resembles Alfred Colomb, but excels that variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. One of the finest of its color.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—The color is a soft and delicate shade of pink; the flower is large, well formed, very fragrant and produced on good stems. The buds are long and pointed and extremely pretty. For outdoor planting this is one of the best roses introduced in many years. It blooms continuously in the open ground and is also valuable for forcing, the buds selling at high prices.

Magna Charta—Clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; sweet fragrance.

Paul Neyron—The largest rose in cultivation, sometimes called the peony rose; color bright cerise red. Often produces blooms five inches in diameter, very fragrant. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth and has clean, glossy foliage. blooms almost without intermission from June until late October.

EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES, 50c

Bridesmaid—Clear bright pink of an exquisite shade; large, full and globular, a constant bloomer. Grown chiefly for its large, solid and handsome buds; the stems are good, the foliage glossy. Excellent for bedding.

Duchess de Brabant—Salmon rose with amber shadings, a rich and peculiar color. The flowers are gracefully irregular and loose when expanded, but have elegantly pointed buds and a pervading peach fragrance. Extra vigorous and free in bloom in every way a beautiful rose.



Lafrance

Ferle des Jardins—One of the most beautiful deep yellow roses in cultivation, varying from canary to golden yellow, in large, full, elegantly shaped buds and blossoms, very double and fragrant. A healthy free grower with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom.

The Bride—Most beautiful of the white Tea roses, and forced in numberless quantities every year. The great solid flowers remain perfect long after cutting, the stems are long and stiff, the foliage large, dark and glossy.

RUGOSA ROSES, 50c each

Rosa Rugosa Alba—Pure white, single, having five petals and highly scented.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra—Bright rosy crimson, single, succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

Madam George Bruant—White and fragrant, buds long and pointed, semi-double when open; borne in clusters throughout the season; vigorous and hardy.

Consul Ferdinand Meyer—Double silvery pink flowers, large, cup-shaped; borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.

New Century—Flowers clear, flesh pink, three to four inches across, perfectly full and double. Perfume of sweet briars and is one of the most constant bloomers of its class.

MOSS ROSES, 50c each

Admiral Dewey—Dark red, very vigorous, one of the best.

Crested Moss—Deep pink buds surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; exquisitely fragrant.



Mrs. J. H. Laing

**Meteor**

Henry Martin—Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large globular flowers, full, sweet and finely mossed.

Luxemburg—Clear, deep crimson, large, very sweet and mossy.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in clusters, double, beautiful, vigorous.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, 50c each

Venus—Flowers are bright glowing crimson, fully double. The plant is branching in habit, forming a fine, compact bush. One of the most vigorous mosses with splendid foliage.

Clothilde Soupert—Outer petals pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink; the flowers are very double and handsomely formed. A grand free-flowering rose, fine for bedding or pot culture.

Crimson Baby Rambler—Crimson flowers in broad clusters, like those of the Crimson Rambler; a compact bush about two feet high. One of the finest bedding roses ever introduced.

Pink Baby Rambler—This has all the characteristics of the Crimson, but is loaded with great clusters of bright pink roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Creamy white and sweetly fragrant; buds are large and pointed and flowers very full and large. Very hardy and continuous bloomer.

LaFrance—Flowers a delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink with peach shading; very large very double and of superb form. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; flowers continually throughout the season and is deservedly a favorite with many rose growers.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety-crimson, everblooming rose. Flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened. Plant is vigorous and remarkably free-flowering. Excellent for pot culture and best of all the Hybrid Teas to bed for summer cut flowers as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

CLIMBING ROSES, 35c each

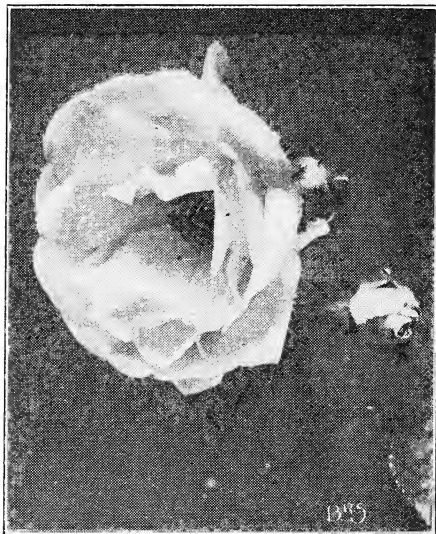
Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white, very double. Blooms in large clusters late in the season, one of the best white climbers.

Marechal Neil—Beautiful canary yellow, large, full, globe-shaped flowers of delightful fragrance. Free-flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses yet introduced.

Prairie Queen—Bright canary yellow, compact and globular flowers; a rapid climber; hardy and one of the best.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing all shades to white, flowers are borne in clusters; one of the old fashioned sorts.

Thousand Beauty Rose—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing a strong grower and hardy.

**Thousand Beauty**

Rambler Roses

Crimson—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellis. The flowers are grown in pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition a long time. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season.

Dorothy Perkins—Clear, shell-pink, flowers borne in large clusters of twenty-five

to thirty, sweetly scented, full and double with crinkled petals. Foliage stays on a long time.

Philadelphia—Flowers deep rich crimson, more intense than the Crimson Rambler, with larger tresses of flowers which are perfectly double; the color does not fade and the clusters completely cover the bush. Vine is very hardy and a strong grower.

Yellow Rambler—A clear decided yellow, flowers of medium size in immense clusters, very sweet scented; hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of ten to twelve feet in a season.

TREE ROSES, \$1.50 each

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy stems 4 to 5 feet high, and thus form tree shapes. When in full bloom they are very handsome, and are becoming more popular every year as the demand for formal gardens grows. It is very necessary to have varieties which will lend them-



Crimson Rambler

selves to the severe pruning and training necessary to produce the tree form, and in this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class, with flowers of white, pink, scarlet and crimson.

HARDY PERENNIALS

25c each; \$20.00 per 100.

Asters—Bloom in late fall in great profusion, perfectly hardy, and are to be had in almost all colors, plants growing 3 to 4 feet high.

Chrysanthemum (Hardy Pompon)—This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for out-door bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from 2 to 3 feet high.

Daisy, Shasta—Large snowy-white flowers, 4 inches across; in bloom all summer; a good cut-flower variety.

Hibiscus (Militaris)—Strong growing, 4 to 6 feet high, with white, blush, or pale rose flowers, with purple eye; blooming in August and September.

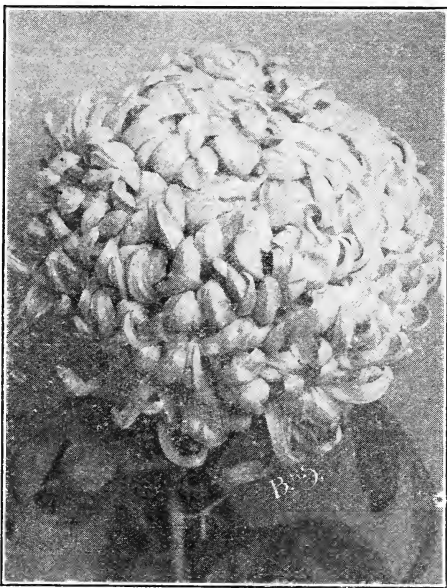
Hollyhocks—Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock.

For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose pink, orange, white, etc.

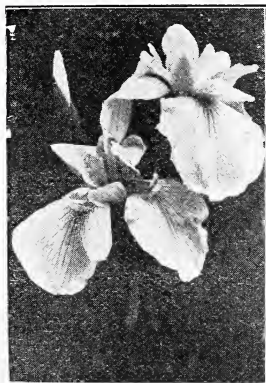
The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection in the winter will be beneficial.

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of coloring; leaves broad sword-like. We have an assortment of the best sorts.

Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)—The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all the varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.



Chrysanthemum



Japanese Iris



A Bed of Tulips, \$2.00 per 100

HARDY BULB



Cannas

Some are quite fragrant; all very hardy, except the clustered Polyanthus. Double and single. \$5.00 per 100.

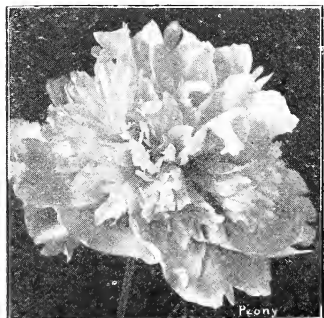
PEONIES. 25c each

Charlemagne—Creamy white, center tinted lilac; very large and late

Duke of Wellington—Ivory-white, with creamy center. Very large and double.

Festiva Maxima—Extra large; white, center petals tipped carmine.

Golden Harvest—Creamy pink; very large and fragrant.



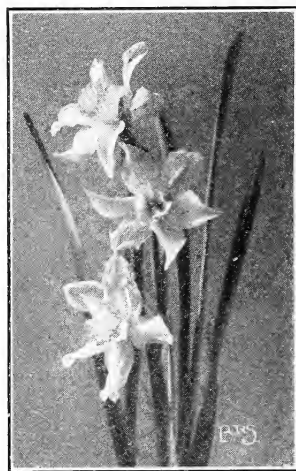
Peony

Jeanne d'Arc—Exquisitely scented, large flowers. Lilac-pink guards and tufted center, body soft yellow.

DAHLIAS

25c Each

We Have Hundreds of varieties in both fruit and ornamentals, shrubs, etc., which we cannot list on account of space. Please include anything desired in your order or write us about them and we will be glad to tell you of them, with prices.



Narcissus



Benton Review Shop, Fowler, Indiana.

Landscape Gardening



Landscape Gardening—We have for fifty years made this a special feature, and would be pleased to make either ground or planting plans. We are prepared to do the entire work to completion, or furnish plans for the work. Our specialties are parks, cemeteries, school and college grounds, street rail-road parks, private parks and grounds, etc. We would be pleased to correspond with prospective customers in this line. Send us dimensions of your grounds, and the locations of your buildings, and we will gladly make planting suggestions for your home.

Park and Lawn Grass

We make Park and Lawn Mixture that is unexcelled. We do a great deal of landscape work, such as laying out Cemeteries, Parks, and Private Grounds, and know the great need of fine grass seed. We use the best export seed in this mixture—"clean seed, and no chaff." In this mixture we use Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Fescue, Sweet Vernal, German White Clover, etc., in proportions that will give a good green lawn the season through. **We make this at \$5.00 per bushel, of twenty pounds. \$1.25 per peck; 35c per pound.** Fourteen pounds of ordinary grass seed being a bushel, you can easily see that it will go much farther. We have supplied this mixture to the leading parks in 100-bushel lots. Every lawn should be invigorated occasionally in either fall or spring. We also furnish all kinds of Grass Seed or White Clover. Prices given upon application. Keep a quantity on hand, and before rains, scatter it over your lawn.

Leo Weltz's Sons, Props., Wilmington, Ohio



Photograph taken in our Nursery showing a load of apple trees before taking to our packing houses. Note the fine fibrous roots of those trees. Better trees were never grown

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows 8 feet apart; 6 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3 1-2 feet
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 feet apart each way	70	8 feet apart each way	680
20 feet apart each way	110	6 feet apart each way	1210
18 feet apart each way	135	5 feet apart each way	1745
15 feet apart each way	205	4 feet apart each way	2725
12 feet apart each way	300	3 feet apart each way	4840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, if divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.